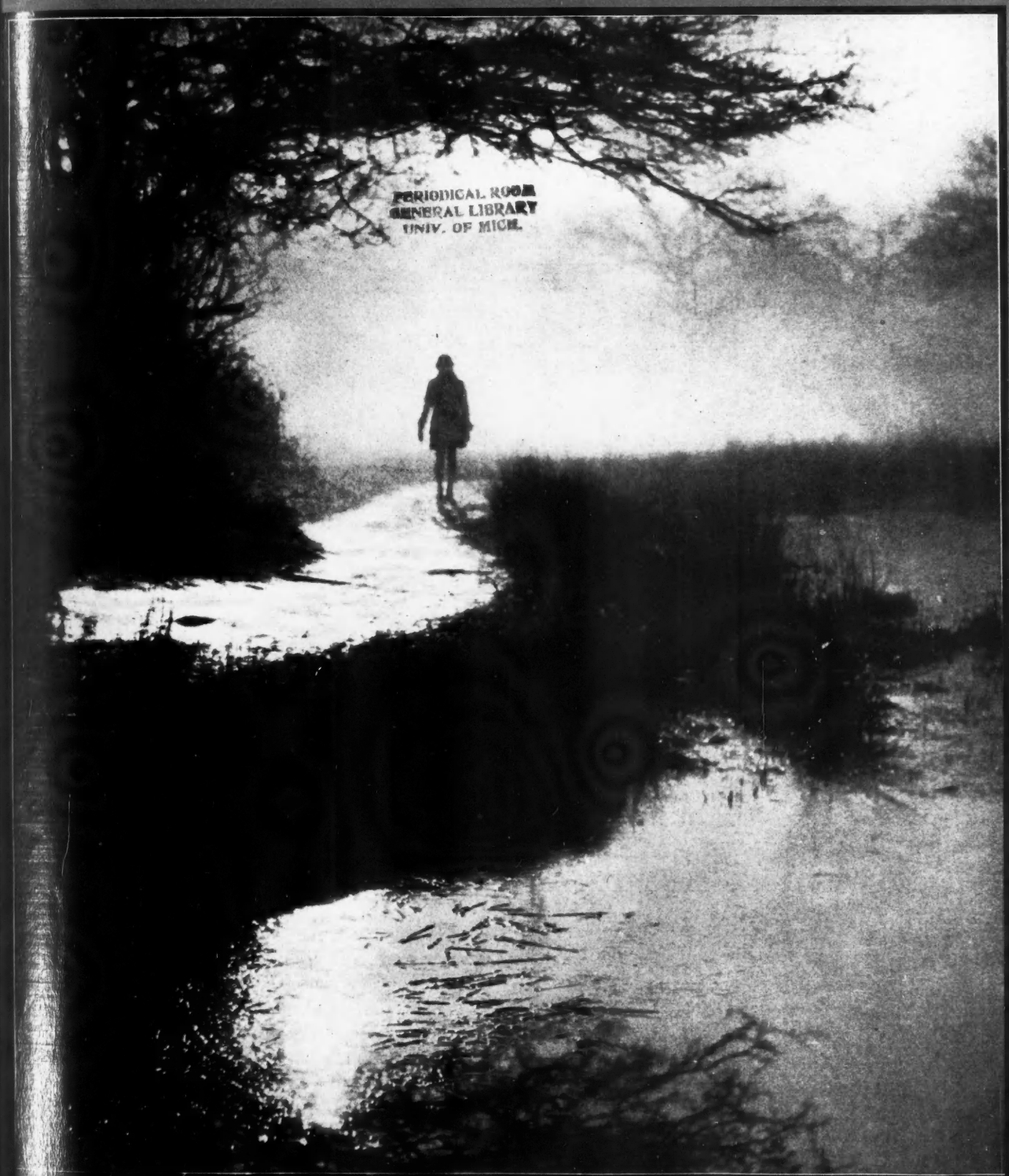


APR 13 1944

THE ENGLISH MASTER BUILDER COUNTRY LIFE

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THE THIRD PORTION OF THE COLLECTION OF OLD ENGLISH DEFT AND OTHER POTTERY, etc., formed by the late LOUIS GAUTIER, Esq. (to be sold by order of the Executors), comprising Plates, Jugs, Teapots, Drug Pots, Punch and other Bowls, etc., Chargers, Dishes, etc., APRIL 13 and 14, at 11 a.m.
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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCV. No. 2462

MARCH 24, 1944

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

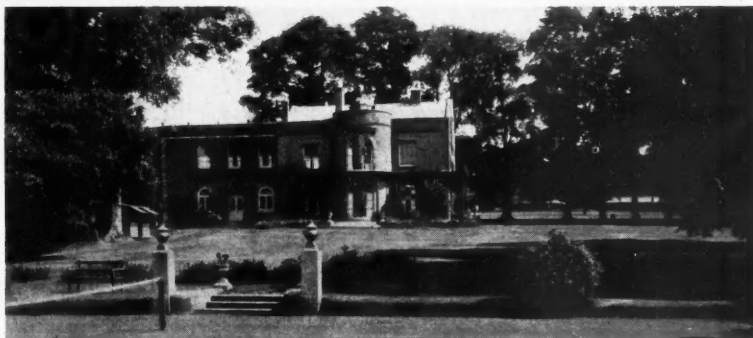
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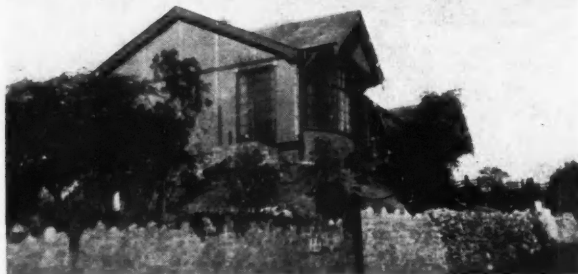
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Between Cheltenham and Oxford.

FOR SALE

subject to present furnished tenancy, terminable at three months' notice.
NEAR A SMALL OLD MARKET TOWN.

A CHARMING COTSWOLD RESIDENCE
MODERNISED AT CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE.

Good bus services to London, Oxford and Cheltenham, and connecting with trains at
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3 reception, 6 principal and 3 servants' bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity.
Central heating. Good water supply. Modern drainage. INDEPENDENT HOT-WATER
SUPPLY. SMALL STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE-FLAT.

The GARDENS AND GROUNDS extend to about

6 ACRES

and include 2 SMALL PADDOCKS and a VERY PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN.
A STREAM RUNS THROUGH THE LOWER PART OF THE GROUNDS.

PRICE ASKED £7,500

For further particulars, etc., apply to the Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester
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Grosvenor 3121
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WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

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In a beautiful district 2 miles from a Railway Station, having first-class service of non-stop trains to London, doing the journey in 50 minutes.

A BEAUTIFUL TUDOR HOUSE

with more recent additions. It possesses richly carved bargeboards, old mullioned windows with leaded lights, and is built of small hand-made bricks, the roof being mostly covered with Horsham stone flagging. All the reception rooms and principal bedrooms are oak panelled. Main electric light, gas. Central heating. Company's water. Main drainage.

Inner hall, library and smoking room, great parlour, little parlour, dining room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, billiards room, 7 bathrooms, and convenient domestic offices.

Garage. Stabling. Chauffeur's flat. Henry VII lodge. Gardener's house. Farmhouse and cottage.

The GARDENS form a perfect complement to the beautiful House, formal garden, bowling alley, privy garden, stately lime avenue, herbaceous borders, and fine old lawns, and have been MAINTAINED up to pre-war standard. Hard tennis court. Productive KITCHEN GARDEN with RANGE OF GLASSHOUSES. PARKLAND and WOODLAND.

Home Farm with Buildings and Dairy.

Grass and Arable Land.

IN ALL ABOUT 150 ACRES
FREEHOLD FOR SALE



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Vendor's Solicitor: W. WALLACE HARDEN, Esq., 49, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

**PEDIGREE STOCK AND ATTESTED T.T. FARM OF NEARLY 250 ACRES
MONMOUTHSHIRE**

WELL APPOINTED GEORGIAN
HOUSE with 3 reception rooms,
billiard room, 7 bedrooms (5 with
bathrooms), 4 bathrooms. South aspect,
fine views.

Central heating. Electric light.
Stabling for 8 horses. Garage for
4 cars. Lodge and 3 Cottages.

Excellent farm buildings including
accommodation for 100 cows; attested
cowsheds, 8 loose boxes, calving pens,
safety bull pen, etc.



Part of the land is in rich valley and
part healthy slopes on which the stock
thrives all the year round. Good corn-
growing land, red loam soil.

**FOR SALE WITH
EARLY POSSESSION**

Hunting. Shooting. Golf.

Agents: Messrs. **KNIGHT, FRANK &
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SUSSEX

**SITUATED ON A PLEASANT COUNTRY ROAD BETWEEN HAYWARDS
HEATH AND LEWES**
1 mile village, shops and station.

PLEASING BRICK AND TILED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, having 3 reception,
4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main water and electricity. Modern drainage.

GARAGE, STABLING AND OUTBUILDINGS.

PRODUCTIVE GARDEN including **FRUIT** of all varieties, lawn, woodland with
pond, meadow, etc., in all about 6 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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ENFIELD. Highest and best residential part. 8 minutes' walk of Station.
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WELL PLANNED AND APPOINTED RESIDENCE. Hall, cloakroom (h. & c.),
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All main services. Central heating and independent hot water. Parquet
floors, mahogany panelling.

Detached **GARAGE** with chauffeur's flat.

Well matured garden, lawn (suitable for tennis), flower beds and borders, fruit trees,
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PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000. VACANT POSSESSION

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Adjoining the Green belt, on high ground with extensive views. Ample travelling facilities, Golf, etc.



AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE on two floors only
with pleasing elevations in red
brick, tile-hung upper part, half-
timbered gables and tiled roof.
It is approached by a drive and
contains: hall, 4 reception rooms
(one with oak parquet floor), sun
lounge, cloakroom, domestic offices,
7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

All main services. Telephone.

Two garages.

Stable and ample outbuildings.
THE GROUNDS include terrace
lawns, flower garden, greenhouses,
fruit trees and paddocks. About

3 1/4 ACRES

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BERKSHIRE—Between READING & BASINGSTOKE

1 1/4 miles from Main Line Station and 1/4 mile Bus Route.

FOR SALE. With Immediate Possession.

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE

Standing in well wooded grounds, 300 ft. above sea level.

Accommodation comprises: lounge hall, drawing-room 29 ft. 3 ins. by 14 ft. 6 ins.,
dining-room 29 ft. 9 ins. by 16 ft. 6 ins., all with oak floors, study, servants' hall, and
other convenient domestic quarters; 9 bedrooms and dressing rooms, bathroom.
Heated linen and store cupboards. Electric light. Central heating.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING, WITH LOOSE BOXES, HARNESS ROOM, ETC.
2 GARAGES. ALSO 4-ROOMED CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE.

The Grounds are delightfully laid out, consisting of Croquet and Tennis Lawns,
Orchard, Grassland and picturesque Woodland. In all about

4 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, £8,000

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Their requirements vary from 5 to 10 or 12 bedrooms, 3 to 4 reception
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Owners who may be thinking of selling either now or in the future—
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Walking distance of station and shops.



WELLOWED RED-BRICK GEORGIAN, 2 large
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pipes, **GARDEN OF GREAT CHARACTER.** Beauti-
fully matured trees. Nearly an acre. **FREEHOLD £5,000.**

LITTLE KNOWN ESSEX

Easy reach of Colchester.



(CIRCA A.D. 1475.)

WARM RED BRICK. Facing south. Surrounded by
farm land. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.
Main electricity and water, heating, garage. Fully matured
garden of 2 ACRES. **FREEHOLD £4,500.**

BEAUTIFUL ASHDOWN FOREST

Tunbridge Wells, within 7 miles.



STONE-BUILT TUDOR MANOR, 3 reception,
8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water. Central
heating. Silverite gas lighting (main electricity later).
Garages. Stabling. Lovely grounds and paddock. About
6 ACRES. **FREEHOLD £7,000.**

Particulars from **RALPH PAY & TAYLOR**, as above.



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Regent 8222 (15 lines)
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In the best residential part within 10 minutes of the station and shopping centre.

FOR SALE

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE MODERN HOUSE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE

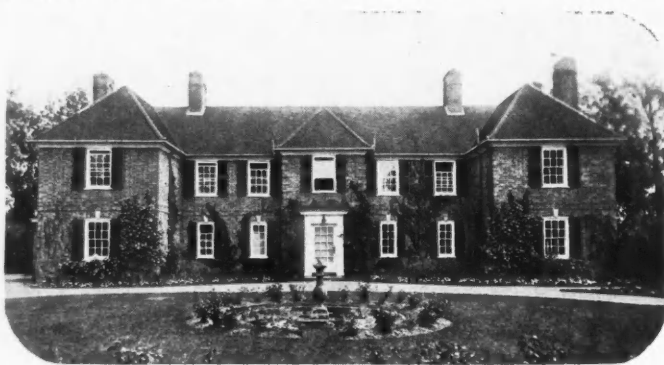
4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Fitted basins. All main services. Garage.

MATURED GROUNDS WITH GRASS TENNIS COURT. FORMAL GARDEN. KITCHEN GARDENS. IN ALL ABOUT

1 1/4 ACRES. PRICE £8,500

THE WHOLE MAINTAINED AND IN EXCELLENT DECORATIVE ORDER

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Under 1/4 mile from the station on Metropolitan and L. and N.E. Railways.
In a Favourite Part of the County with Good Sporting Facilities.
The delightfully placed FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE
BELMORE, STOKE MANDEVILLE, NR. AYLESBURY



330 ft. above sea level.
An OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE in excellent repair, approached by a Drive. Containing on two floors only: Lounge, two other reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Servants' hall. Companies' electric light and water. Telephone. Fitted hand basins. Central heating. Garage for several cars. Useful outbuildings. Charming gardens, orchard and two paddocks.
In all about 7 1/2 ACRES. With Vacant Possession.

Hampton & Sons will sell the above by Auction, at Ye Olde Bull's Head Hotel, Aylesbury, on Wed., April 26, 1944, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of). Solicitors: MESSRS. SHIELD & SON, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.4; and Alresford, Hants. Particulars (price 3d.) from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) Branch Offices: High Street, Wimbledon and Bishop's Stortford.

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Pleasant district between London and Brighton. 3/4 mile from Station with excellent electric service to Town.

ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND TILE MANOR HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS ONLY, SITUATE AMIDST PARKLIKE SURROUNDINGS

Hall, 5 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, nurseries, 3 bathrooms. Compact Offices.

Electricity. Water from Estate supply. Modern drainage. Partial central heating. Outbuildings. Range of Glass.

Attractive grounds tastefully laid out, including tennis and other lawns, rosebeds, orchard, kitchen garden.

2 3/4 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (C.27, 390a)



CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTIONS

At a low Reserve.

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Hamlet of Marston Stannett, in the Parish of Pencombe, about 5 1/2 miles from the excellent Market Town of Leominster and 11 from the City of Hereford.

RUSSELL, BALDWIN & BRIGHT, LTD. are instructed by the Owner-occupier—Mr. C. E. Hartsorne—to SELL by AUCTION at THE LAW SOCIETY'S ROOMS, HEREFORD, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1944 at 2.30 p.m. punctually, the Freehold Agricultural Property GREAT MARSTON, comprising an excellent stone-built House, containing 2 reception and 6 bedrooms, bath room (h. & c.), kitchen with "Esse" cooker and the usual domestic offices. First rate water supply. Modern septic drainage. Extensive Farm Buildings, 3 Cottages and about 385 acres of capital Pasture, Orchard, Arable and Woodland, bounded on the north by the Humber Brook—which provides Trout Fishing. The Farm, which lies in a ring fence, is suitable for dairying or the breeding of good-class stock for which the district is so deservedly noted. Nearly all the arable land has been ploughed and a considerable acreage planted with Autumn Wheat. The Orchard is an important feature of the farm and the growing timber a valuable asset. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Full particulars of Messrs. John Stallard and Son, Solicitors, Worcester, or the Auctioneers, Hereford.

By Order of Trustees of William Andersen, decd. Adjoining Walton Heath and the famous Golf Course.

"MOOR EDGE," SURREY.

Charming Freehold COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 5 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, complete offices. Picturesque and well matured gardens of about 2 ACRES. Cottage and outbuildings. Unique situation within easy reach of London. Vacant Possession on Completion. Which **ROBT. W. FULLER, MOON & FULLER** will SELL by AUCTION on the PREMISES on THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1944, at 11 o'clock, unless sold privately in the interim. Immediately following and on FRIDAY, MAY 5, the Auctioneers will SELL THE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE, comprising Valuable Antique and Modern Furniture, the Rare Collection of Japanese Pictures, Bronzes and China, Important Library of Books and the Usual Household Effects. (View day: Wednesday, May 3).

Particulars and Catalogues (price 6d. each) on application to the Auctioneers at their Offices: Station Approach, Epsom; 85, High Street, Croydon.

AUCTIONS

By direction of the Executors of the late Donald Nicol, Esq.

HAMPSHIRE

4 miles from Winchester and 14 from Basingstoke THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY known as The Burntwood Estate of about 668 Acres. Fine Georgian style Residence. Entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 16 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Estate water supply. STUDD FARM, 83 loose boxes. Dry, healthy paddocks. 8 excellent cottages, 4 bungalows. For SALE by AUCTION at THE ROYAL HOTEL, WINCHESTER, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1944.

Particulars, price 2/- from the Auctioneers, **JAMES HARRIS & SON,** Jewry Chambers, Winchester.

FOR SALE

BURY ST. EDMUNDS (near). For sale by private treaty, completely modernised Sixteenth-century Gabled Farmhouse, good set of farm premises, cottage, and 181 acres of well-drained arable and pasture land. Price £5,500, with possession at Michaelmas next. Further particulars from LACY SCOTT & SONS, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Bury St. Edmunds, 43.

ESSEX (between Saffron Walden-Braintree). Beautifully appointed Detached Regency Residence, in lovely village, 250 ft. up. Cloakroom, 4 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.), excellent domestic offices with "Esse" cooker and water heater. Centrally heated workshop and studio, with 2 additional rooms. All in splendid order, compact, and on 2 floors only. Main electricity, water, telephone, septic tank drainage. Well-stocked garden, with tennis lawn, about 2 acres in all. Freehold. £4,500. Possession.—WOODCOCK AND SON, Ipswich.

GLOUCESTER, WYE VALLEY. Stone-built House of Character, on outskirts of residential village, 500 ft. up, lovely views. Drawing, dining, 4 bedrooms, bathroom and usual services. Own electric plant and water supply. Stone outbuildings, garage 2 cars. 5 acres, including good orchard. Immediate possession. Price £2,750.—BOX 800.

MIDDLESEX, NORTHWOOD. Immediate vacant possession. Unusually Charming Residence. 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, oak-panelled hall with fitted cocktail bar adjoining. Vita-glass sun lounge, tiled bathroom, tiled and expensively fitted kitchen, garage, wash-house. All main services. Central heating. Slightly under 1/2 acre garden with glasshouse. Walking distance 2 golf courses. Price £3,750, freehold.—Apply: BOX 333, RENSON ADVERTISING LTD., Aldwych House, W.C.2.

FOR SALE

INVERNESS-SHIRE. For Sale, ESTATE of FARRALINE, 1 mile from Errigoe Post Office, 17 miles from Inverness. On direct bus route. Comfortable lodge on Loch Farraline. Hall, office, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bath and w.c.s, 3 servants' rooms, good boxrooms, and usual domestic offices, 3 garages, stables and kennels. Electric lighting. Excellent walled garden. 4 cottages, 3 farms. Area about 4,400 acres. Valuable timber. Agricultural rents about £430. Excellent trout fishing on 3 lochs, salmon and sea-trout fishing available 4 miles from lodge. Shootings average 300 brace grouse, 40 pheasants (wild), partridge, snipe, duck, roe-deer, woodcock, etc. Immediate possession of the Estate, but lodge temporarily requisitioned. Small lodge on estate available. Offers to and further particulars from: J. W. BOUMPHREY, Bole-skin, Foyers, Inverness, or FRASER & ROSS, Solicitors, Inverness.

MIDLANDS. Outskirts of Newport, Shropshire. Attractive Country Residence. Large entrance hall, dining-room, drawing-room, morning room, ample domestic quarters, good cellarage, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Range of stabling and garaging. Tennis court, well-stocked garden and pasture land, in all nearly 5 acres. £4,500 freehold or near offer. To be sold subject to the present tenancy, terminable on 3 months' notice. Full particulars of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 7, Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.

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SURREY, SUTTON. 5 bed, 3 reception, garage, large garden. Detached Modern Freehold Residence. £3,750.

SURREY, SUTTON. 4 bed, 3 reception, large garden. Good condition. Freehold Detached House. £2,500.

SUSSEX, HOVE. 5 bed, 3 reception, large garden. Semi-detached Freehold Residence. £3,500.

FOR SALE, VACANT POSSESSION. Further details from: A. CORDEN SOAR & SON, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 7107.

TO LET

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Attractive small Country Residence to let immediately, 8 miles north of Northampton. 6 bedrooms, 3 reception. Central heating, electricity, every modern convenience. Garage, stabling. Delightful garden, and paddock adjoining. For terms, permit to view, apply Agent, Estate Office, Althorp, Northampton.

WANTED

BUCKS, BERKS or HERTS. Unfurnished Country Cottage, 4 bedrooms. Rent to £130 p.a. inclusive.—BOX 823.

BUCKS-BERKSHIRE. Furnished House required for few months. Convenient London. 5-7 bedrooms. Good rental paid for well equipped residence. Full particulars, by letter to "HOUSE," c/o ABBOTTS, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

COUNTRY HOUSE OWNERS. PRICE REALLY WORTH ACCEPTING is immediately obtainable through Messrs. WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., who have exclusively specialised in such properties for over 30 years are in touch with one of the largest clientele of purchasers. Houses with 4-8 bedrooms in good condition are in urgent demand. Evacuation Offices, 17, Blagrove Street, Reading. Tel.: 4112.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE within 20 miles of West End wanted. Rent or purchase 20-30 bedrooms, 4 or more reception rooms, usual domestic offices. 3 to 5 acres of land.—BOX 787.

ESSEX or HOME COUNTIES. Wanted to rent immediately, Country Cottage or small Detached House, unfurnished. Would consider buying.—Box 494, HARRISON ADVERTISING AGENCY S.W.1.

HERTS or WEST ESSEX. £150 p.a. (to) offered for rental Unfurnished Small Country House.—Box 768.

HOME COUNTIES. Within daily access of London. Wanted to purchase House suitable for Boarding School, with modern conveniences, or Suburban House, 4 bedrooms, with about 3 acres.—Good-size rooms essential.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

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LONDON, NORTH HERTS. Detached Modern House required. June. 5 bedrooms, 2-3 reception rooms essential. Full particulars.—Box 75.

MALVERNS or W. MIDLANDS. Freehold Cottage. All main services. About 1 acre. Up to £2,500. Church Drive, Wentworth, Rotham.

MIDDLESEX or SURREY. Required Modern House, 4-5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, garage and other modern conveniences. £3,000 to £5,000 freehold. Please particulars to E. J. T. NEAL, 39, St. Edwarg.

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LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

HAMPSHIRE

3½ miles from Romsey, between Winchester and Southampton.

A MODERNISED FARMHOUSE

4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms. Electric light and
central heating.

3 GARAGES. STABLING FOR
4. COTTAGE, PLAYROOM
AND OUTBUILDINGS. IN-
EXPENSIVE GROUNDS
WITH LAWN AND ORCHARD,
WOODLAND AND STREAM.
LIGHT SOIL.



ABOUT 20 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

SHOOTING AND GOLF. RIVER TEST FISHING MIGHT BE ARRANGED.

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Regent
4304

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28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

LOVELY PART OF DEVONSHIRE

700 ft. up, in a glorious position on the borders of Dartmoor,
close to a picturesque old village.

**SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED TUDOR STYLE
HOUSE DESIGNED BY AN EMINENT
ARCHITECT**



Hall, 5 reception rooms, 15 bedrooms, 5 baths.
Main Electricity. Central Heating. First-class
Water Supply.

Lodge. 3 Cottages. Stabling. Farm buildings.

Beautiful well wooded gardens, excellent pasture, arable
and woodland, in all

ABOUT 300 ACRES

2 Miles of Fishing in River Teign

For Sale Privately.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,121)

BUCKS

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham, convenient for
Main Line Station to London.

Sheltered situation in rural country. For Sale

AN UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Hunter Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.

Very Pleasant Gardens. Excellent Pasture.

Hard tennis court. Squash court.

24 ACRES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

Inspected and highly recommended. (16,730)

BORDERS OF EPPING FOREST

In a choice position on high ground commanding extensive
views over beautifully wooded undulating country.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

erected under the supervision of a well-known
architect.

With lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, sun lounge, 8 bed
and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main Services. 2 Garages. Stabling for 5.

Tastefully laid-out gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen
garden, woodland, etc., in all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

NOTE: A nearby cottage could be purchased if required.
Full details from OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,452)

LOVELY OLD PERIOD HOUSE IN KENT

In beautiful well-wooded country near the sea and between
the Parklands of two large Estates.

**A WEALTH OF OLD-WORLD FEATURES YET
UP-TO-DATE WITH MODERN REQUIREMENTS**



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main Services. Central Heating.

Guest House (4 beds). Lodge. Outbuildings.

Picturesque old-world gardens with lawns, flower
gardens, kitchen garden. Running stream with
waterfalls, 2 paddocks. In all

ABOUT 8 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (16,573)

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

Regent
0911

DORSET

**MOST ATTRACTIVE OLD STONE-BUILT
"L" SHAPED COUNTRY RESIDENCE,**

Modernised and in beautiful decorative condition.

Just over a mile from railway station, and less from shops, etc.
Southern and westerly aspects.

Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms,
Servants' sitting room. Central heating. Company's
water. Main electricity and power. Garage and stabling.

About 5 ACRES

Cottage and extra land if required.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,750

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's direct
Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's
Place, S.W.1. (L.R.19,888)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

In a favourite district.

**EXCELLENT STONE-BUILT COUNTRY
RESIDENCE**

IN SPLENDID ORDER

with bus service nearby. Good sporting locality.

4 sitting rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central
heating and electric light.

STABLING FOR 6. 2 GARAGES. 3 COTTAGES.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, A SPINNEY,
STREAM, PADDOCK, ETC.

In all about 11 ACRES

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A MOST
MODERATE PRICE**

Owner's direct Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK,
44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.14,555)

HAMPSHIRE

225 ACRES (in hand)

and comprising

A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY FARM

½ MILE OF FISHING

BAILIFF'S HOUSE AND 4 COTTAGES

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

GEORGIAN (1783) COUNTRY RESIDENCE

(red brick and tiled) in a favourite district.

Modernised. Lounge hall and 3 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms,
4 attics, bathroom. Main electricity and Company's
water. Stabling and garage.

SPLENDID FARM BUILDINGS.

**VERY MODERATE PRICE ACCEPTED
FOR EARLY SALE**

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's direct
Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's
Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,574)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

HIGH UP ON THE KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS
Tunbridge Wells district

TO BE SOLD

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS.

Situate in a NICE GARDEN of nearly ONE ACRE.

Large hall, dining room, drawing room, 23ft. x 15ft.,

3 bedrooms, bathroom, good offices, small sitting room for

maids. Company's electric light, etc. GOOD GARAGE.

ACRENS INCLUDE LAWN WITH SPACE FOR

SPORTS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN, etc.

Recommended by MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Old

Bond Street, W.1.

SURREY

Amidst lovely rural country ½ mile from village, 12 miles from the town of GUILDFORD.
2½ miles from a station, and with pleasant views of Pitch Hill, Leith Hill and Holmbury Hill.

FOR SALE

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY, comprising SMALL HOUSE surrounded by land extending to between
90 and 100 ACRES. A long carriage drive from a quiet road leads to the house which is on two floors only, and
contains: Hall, study about 22ft. x 16ft., fine lounge about 26ft. x 20ft. Dining room about 17ft. x 16ft. Compact offices,
including good sitting room for maids, about 17 ft. x 14 ft. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.

RADIATORS IN NEARLY EVERY ROOM. ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND COMPANY'S WATER.

Excellent COTTAGE with sitting room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. 3 Garages with flat over, all with electricity.

ATTRACTIVE INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, SOME WOODLAND WITH SMALL STREAM AND PARKLIKE LAND

PRICE £10,000 Subject to Contract

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

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(4 lines)

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(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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HANTS WITH VACANT POSSESSION

7 miles Basingstoke. 2 miles of two Stations.



THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE standing 400 feet up, containing 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiards room. Electric light. Good water. Central heating. Lodge, Cottage, Stabling, Garage. (Buildings requisitioned.) **WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS. 13 ACRES.**

£10,000 FREEHOLD

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

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COMPACT MODERN HOUSE
ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage, stabling. **5 ACRES** 6-ROOMED COTTAGE. SEVERAL GOLF COURSES WITHIN A MILE. CLOSE TO TWO HUNTS. BATHING, SHOPPING, ETC.

FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION £5,700

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

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LOFTS & WARNER

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HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR

COUNTRY PROPERTIES AND ESTATES

to PURCHASE with POSSESSION of the RESIDENCE NOW OR AFTER THE WAR, and would be glad to have particulars from Principals.

ALSO REQUIRED, A FARM with some Hill Ground attached, in the area INVERARY, ARGYLL, Western part of Inverness if possible, but other districts entertained

AND HAVING SUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION TO ALLOW FOR 5 SPARE BEDROOMS OVER AND ABOVE WHAT THE FARMER AND FAMILY WOULD REQUIRE.

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45, High St., Reigate,
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Reigate 2938BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND TONBRIDGE
Only 1 mile from fast train service.

A COUNTRY HOUSE OF INFINITE CHARM.

Lounge hall, cloakroom, 2 spacious reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Model domestic offices. Electric light and power. Company's water. Garage for 2 cars. Beautiful yet simple garden of 2½ ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,950, VACANT POSSESSION

Illustrated particulars of the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 1032); Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel.: 1147).

SEVENOAKS

In a quiet spot 25 minutes from London Bridge.



THIS WELL BUILT, EASILY WORKED MODERN HOUSE. 3 reception, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Excellent domestic offices. Garage. Central heating. All main services. Inexpensive gardens.

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SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS
Only 45 minutes London.

THIS VALUABLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 186 ACRES with a lovely old Tudor Farmhouse. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception. 3 cottages. Excellent farm buildings. Main services. Vacant possession of house. Suitable as a gentleman's estate or ripe for post-war development. Sewer available.

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,500.

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CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

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THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

AN OUTSTANDING DAIRY FARM

IN THE WESTERN MIDLANDS. The home of a well-known pedigree herd. **NEARLY 270 ACRES. £22,500. ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED PERIOD HOUSE.** Magnificent set of model farm buildings. 2 cottages. Rich, well-watered land, mostly grass. Highly recommended from inspection.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE. £5,500

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE (STONE BUILT). 2 miles good town. Secluded in very pretty village. 3 good reception, 8 bedrooms, bath. Main electricity. Splendid garages, stables, barn, etc. Lovely old grounds, etc. **4½ ACRES or with 10 ACRES, £6,500.** Possession.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

SOUTH DEVON. 280 ACRES

ESTUARY FISHING AND BOATING

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE in lovely surroundings. 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception. "Esse" cooker. Main electricity. Central heat. Garages. Stables. Cottages. Home farm. All in hand. **£30,000.**

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

JUST IN THE MARKET. £3,950

With ½ mile of Trout Fishing
SHROPSHIRE-DENBIGH BORDERS. Lovely district. **AN IDEAL AND MOST ATTRACTIVE LITTLE COUNTRY PROPERTY.** Old-world, compact house in perfect order. 2 reception rooms (one 30 x 17), 4-5 bedrooms, bath-dressing room and bathroom. "Aga" cooker. Main electricity and water. Garage. Enchanting wooded garden. Hard tennis court. Swimming pool and paddock. **5½ ACRES.** Possession.

Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

NORTH CORNISH COAST. £3,950

ROMANTICALLY SITUATED AND UNIQUE PROPERTY OF 3½ ACRES. Most picturesque **MODERN HOUSE,** 3 reception, 6-8 bedrooms, bath. Central heating. Garage. Wild garden and wood. 1½ miles bathing, idyllic retreat, contents would be sold.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

CARDIGANSHIRE (8 miles Aberystwyth)
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in lovely country, 1½ miles sea, near bus. Hall and cloakroom, 3 good reception, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage. Outbuildings. Gravitation water. Lovely surroundings. Walled garden. Pasture and woodland. **20 ACRES. £3,500.**

Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

NORTH COTSWOLDS. 190 acres. £8,950

PERFECT SMALL COTSWOLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER. High up, 9 miles Cheltenham. Hall and cloakroom, 3 reception (one 26 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in.), 5 bedrooms (h. & c.), 2 new bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. "Aga." Acme of easy working. Stabling and buildings. Land mostly let.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

WEST MONTGOMERYSHIRE

188 ACRES. £8,950.

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING FARM. Glorious spot, near market town. Excellent house, 6-7 bedrooms, bath, 3 reception. Electricity. Central heat. "Aga" cooker. Cottage. Farm buildings. Good land (let); woodlands.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

WOODED SOUTH SHROPSHIRE ESTATE

400 ACRES. £15,000

MODERN RESIDENCE, lovely situation. High up, 3½ miles Church Stretton. 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, electric light. Central heating. Cottages. 2 Farms (let). Woodlands and stream. Ideal sporting property without heavy upkeep.

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JUST IN THE MARKET. WITH POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE,
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IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF SHROPSHIRE
BETWEEN MUCH WENLOCK AND CRAVEN ARMS



CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT TUDOR RESIDENCE DATED 1607.

Situate in beautifully timbered and undulating parklands of about **50 ACRES**.
Standing 650 ft. above sea level, on limestone sub-soil, with magnificent views to the East
and South overlooking the Corvedale Valley to the Cleve Hill.
It is approached by long carriage drive and contains lounge hall, 3-4 reception rooms,
11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices with "Esse" cooker, etc.

Electric light. Ample water.
Modern drainage, and radiators in every room, including servants'.
INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS WITH KITCHEN AND VEGETABLE GARDENS
on south slope. Pretty dingle with 3 pools stocked with trout. Bungalow lodge.
Cottage and bothy. **STABLING, GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.**

The whole property extends to about
70 ACRES
including about 57 ACRES OF PASTURE LAND and is FOR SALE.
Further particulars of the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. BURD & EVANS, School Gardens,
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TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION
IN A PRETTY GLOUCESTERSHIRE VILLAGE
8 miles from Kemble Station on bus route on the Cirencester side.



PICTURESQUE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE

IN SPLENDID ORDER.

7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. GARAGE.

SMALL BUT BEAUTIFULLY LAID OUT GARDEN

Particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (73,292)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—NEAR MARKET HARBOROUGH

AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF 850 ACRES GOOD LAND, OF WHICH 700 ACRES ARE IN HAND
SPECIALLY EQUIPPED FOR DAIRY FARMING. MANOR HOUSE OF MODERATE SIZE

3 FARMHOUSES, ONE SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN'S OCCUPATION.

GOOD BUILDINGS WITH MODERN COWHOUSES FOR APPROXIMATELY 150. ELECTRIC LIGHT. PRIVATE AND COMPANY'S WATER.
18 COTTAGES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD—PRICE £50,000

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WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off) A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

7 principal bed and dressing rooms,
3 bath rooms, lounge, hall, 3 reception
rooms.

Compact domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING

MAIN SERVICES.

COTTAGES.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS

STABLING



WELL-LAID-OUT GROUNDS

INCLUDING MINIATURE LAKE,

KITCHEN GARDEN AND

ORCHARD, THE WHOLE ABOUT

6½ ACRES

TO BE SOLD

FREEHOLD

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184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM

DORSET-SOMERSET BORDERS
LOVELY PART near nice TOWNS.
CHARMING STONE-BUILT RESI-
DENCE in nice garden, approached by
drive; large hall, 2 reception, about 6 bed-
rooms, bath. Electric light available
(not present). Water by Ram. Excellent
land (about 50 acres). Present
owner 30 years. **FREEHOLD £6,000.**
Good optional. Unique property such as is
in great demand. Prompt application
available.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,
184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)

ROSS-ON-WYE

600 feet up. Sandy soil. Lovely climate.

CHARMING RESIDENCE

In perfect order and completely labour-
saving. Lounge hall, 2 reception, 4 bed-
rooms, bath. Polished cedar wood floors.

Central heating, electric light, septic tank
drainage. Garage. **LOVELY GARDENS**

ONE ACRE.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD £3,600.

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AND BALDRY. (Kens. 0152.)

Near TEWKESBURY, GLOS. OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST

PERFECT SPECIMEN OF TUDOR
ARCHITECTURE dating from 1470
onwards, and of great historic interest.
Completely modernised and having all
main services. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms,
2 baths, excellent office. Completely
labour saving. Nice old gardens, paddock
and orchard. Together with good pastures
watered by stream.

MODERNLY EQUIPPED COW HOUSE
AND FARMERY, ALL WITH ELEC-
TRICITY INSTALLED

24 ACRES
FREEHOLD, POSSESSION, ONLY
£6,250

Immediate inspection strongly advised.

BEAUTIFUL HAMPSHIRE

(50 MILES)

CHANCE FOR A GENUINE BARGAIN

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL and
Agricultural Estate, **206 ACRES**,
with modern Georgian residence in small
park. 8 bedrooms (h. & c. basins), 3 baths,
etc. Electric light. Company's water.
Central heating. Farmhouse. 4 cottages and
farm buildings. Residence at present
requisitioned. Owner will accept bargain
price for quick sale.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,
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GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE IN HAMPSHIRE

Easy reach of Winchester and close to village, with bus service.

3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Period features. Main water and electricity. Radiators. 2 cottages.

25 ACRES. FOR SALE NOW WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

FINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

set within its own delightful Estate of about **200 ACRES**. In sporting part of Hants between Winchester and Basingstoke. 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception, etc.

For Sale privately with possession after the war.

FREEHOLD £13,500

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WITHIN 50 MILES LONDON, PREFERABLY SUSSEX. REALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with modern equipment and good bathrooms. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. 2-3 Cottages if possible. Attractive gardens and paddocks, say **10-20 ACRES**. Can wait some months for possession. **GOOD PRICE OFFERED**. Replies to: L.H., c/o WILSON & Co., 23, Mount St., W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION NOT ESSENTIAL

A HOUSE OF CHARACTER, PREFERABLY GEORGIAN TYPE with 12 bedrooms, 3-4 bathrooms, etc. Home Farm if possible and **150-250 ACRES**. HANTS, WILTS, GLOS, BERKS, WEST SUSSEX, etc.

GOOD PRICE OFFERED FOR THE RIGHT PLACE

Particulars and photos to: WILSON & Co. (Ref. G.N.), 23, Mount Street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX

500 ft. up. Glorious views, 1½ miles from small Market Town.

CHOICE ESTATE OF 83 ACRES, with remarkably beautiful House set within perfect old gardens. 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, fine hall, 4 reception. Small farm. 5 cottages. Garages, etc. **FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE**. With possession of the House after the war.

Good income meantime.

WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

£5,000 WITH POSSESSION

A Charming **GEORGIAN TYPE HOUSE** on the **SURREY - BERKS BORDER**. Most tastefully appointed and in **PERFECT ORDER**. 5-6 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception. Main services. Garage. Delightful garden of **AN ACRE**.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

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SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Regent 2481

LOVELY PART OF KENT

Between Tunbridge Wells and Cranbrook.



A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED PERIOD HOUSE. Recently improved and modernised at considerable cost. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms (fitted wash-basins), 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Aga cooker. Main services. Telephone. 2-car garage. Cottage. Exquisite old-world gardens and **4 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,500**.—Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

GRANDEST PART OF WEST SURREY A SHOW PLACE IN MINIATURE

A FASCINATING COTTAGE RESIDENCE in **TUDOR STYLE**, in spotless condition. 3 panelled reception, 4-5 bedrooms (fitted wash-basins), 2 bathrooms. Main services, central heating, garage, beautiful gardens with exotic plants and specimen trees. **1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,000**. Early possession. Just available. Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

MAIDENHEAD. RARE OPPORTUNITY
VERY FINE MODERN RESIDENCE. Lounge 35 ft. long, panelled dining-room, 5-6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Secondary cottage, 5 rooms, 2 garages. Exceptionally pretty gardens with river frontage. **2 ACRES. £6,250**.—F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

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STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, billiards room. Central heating. Garage. Garden **¾ ACRE**, tennis court. **£3,000**. Post-war possession.—F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

5 MILES EXETER, DEVONSHIRE A VERY FINE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE



MODERNISED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of medium size with all conveniences. Home farm, 3 cottages, secondary farm and good buildings. Total area **300 ACRES**. Would be divided and sold with residence, home farm and about **150 ACRES. £16,000 FREEHOLD**. Post-war occupation. Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Reg. 2481.

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THE SPORTING ESTATE OF BLACK CLAUCHRIE, AYRSHIRE

Area about 2,000 Acres of Grouse Moor with Salmon and Trout Fishing.

BLACK CLAUCHRIE HOUSE

stands on the moor in well sheltered policies and garden.

THE MOOR USED TO YIELD 200 to 300 BRACE GROUSE.

TROUT FISHING WITH A FEW SALMON.
SHEEP FARM LET AT £145 PER ANNUM.

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agent:
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SOUTH DEVON

South of the Exe Estuary, about 7 miles from Exeter. Shooting and Fishing on the Estate. Bathing and Sailing within 3 miles. Hunting with Four Packs. Golf at Exeter and Dawlish Warren.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

THE OXTON ESTATE, KENTON, DEVON

COMPRISING

THE BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE known as OXTON HOUSE with its lovely Grounds, Fishponds, Parklands and Woodlands. TWO FERTILE REDLAND STOCK-RAISING AND DAIRY FARMS. TWO VALUABLE MARKET GARDEN HOLDINGS. TWO LODGES, one comprising a SPORTSMAN'S COTTAGE. A WEEK-END COTTAGE, with magnificent views, together with WOODLANDS, COPSE and PLANTATIONS WITH ROAD FRONTAGES.

In all about 630 ACRES

Will be OFFERED FOR SALE by AUCTION by MUDGE & BAXTER at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, as a Whole or in Blocks or Lots, on Friday, April 14, 1944, at 3 p.m. precisely (unless Sold Privately previously).

Particulars and Plans (price 2/6 each) may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DUNN & BAKER, Castle House, East Southernhay, Exeter; or from the Auction Offices, 6, Queen Street, Exeter.

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Grosvenor 2861.

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£6,000. SOMERSET. 35 ACRES

1½ miles market town (G.W.R.), 300 ft. up, pretty country. **VERY NICE STONE COUNTRY HOUSE OF FARMHOUSE TYPE** (dating from 1720). 8 bed and dressing rooms (3 fitted h. & c.), bathroom, 3 reception. Electric light, good water, telephone. Garages, useful outbuildings. Lovely but inexpensive gardens, orchard and grassland. Immediate possession of house, but land is let at £80 p.a. Inspected and highly recommended.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,601)

£5,250. NORTH DEVON. 100 ACRES

Glorious views over moors. 700 ft. up. South aspect. **ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE**. 9 bedrooms (3 fitted h. & c.), bathroom, 3-4 reception. Water by engine. Electricity main ¼ mile. Garage, stabling. Cow-ties for 12. **5-roomed Cottage**, etc. Gardens, orchard, arable meadow and pasture. Recommended as bargain.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (7,134)

MERSEA ISLAND.—High, dry position. MODERN HOUSE, 4 bed, bath, 2 reception, garage, garden. **£2,500** or with **18 ACRES** (farmed by W.A.E.C.) **£3,500**.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (2948)

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and Haslemere,
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ESSEX & SUFFOLK BORDERS c.4

1½ hours London, handy for Colchester, Ipswich and Frinton.



XVth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

Skillfully converted and offering the maximum amount of comfort.

4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, etc. (fitted lavatory basins). Electric light, heating and cooking. Company's water. Central heating.

Massive oak beams, panelling, open fireplaces. Garage for 2. Stabling, etc.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS

Lake, rhododendrons. Tennis court. Kitchen garden. Large paddock. In all about

9 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Rd., S.W.1.
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BURNHAM BEECHES c.4

Few minutes' walk of bus service, 35 minutes' train journey London.



PICTURESQUE COTTAGE RESIDENCE ON HIGH GROUND

with hall, 2 or 3 reception rooms, 4 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, loggia, maids' sitting room, etc. Electric light and power and water.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

GOOD GARAGE.

VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDEN with several fruit trees, kitchen garden. In all about

1 ACRE

PRICE £5,500

INCLUDING CERTAIN FIXTURES.

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
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SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS c.3

Amidst parklike surroundings, convenient to main line station with fast service to Town in about 45 minutes.



MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

3 or 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE.

ESTATE WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

STABLING. GARAGE.

L. MAINTAINED GARDENS. Tennis and croquet lawns, fruit garden, kitchen garden. In all about

2¾ ACRES

AT MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD

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HISTORIC HAM COMMON c.2

Within 1 minute's walk of frequent bus service connecting to Richmond, whence the City and West End can be reached in 25 minutes.



FINE PERIOD HOUSE WITH HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

3 beautiful reception rooms, boudoir, 7 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 maids' bedrooms, maids' bath. Excellent offices including maids' sitting room. All main services. Central heating. Garage for 3 cars. Chauffeur's flat. Gardener's cottage.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS of about

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Inspected and strongly recommended as a most gracious home by the Agents:

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Situate on high ground, only 7 minutes' walk station, electric trains to City and West End.

SUBSTANTIAL AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE.

3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom. All main services. Brick-built garage. Beautifully kept and well-timbered grounds of about 1¼ ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,750. Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

EPSOM c.2

About half way between the Downs and the station, which is 10 minutes' walk.

MODERN WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE. 3 reception, including a charming lounge with parquet floor. 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting-room. All main services. Independent hot water. Brick-built garage. Well-timbered gardens, tennis court, plenty of fruit trees, in all about ¾ ACRE. FREEHOLD 6,000 GUINEAS. Inspected and strongly recommended as a home in first-class condition and well maintained throughout.—HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

OVERLOOKING c.2

HURST PARK RACECOURSE

Within 5 minutes' walk of 'bus routes and railway station with electric trains to City and West End.

COMMODOUS AND SUBSTANTIAL RESIDENCE, suitable for any Commercial Purposes.

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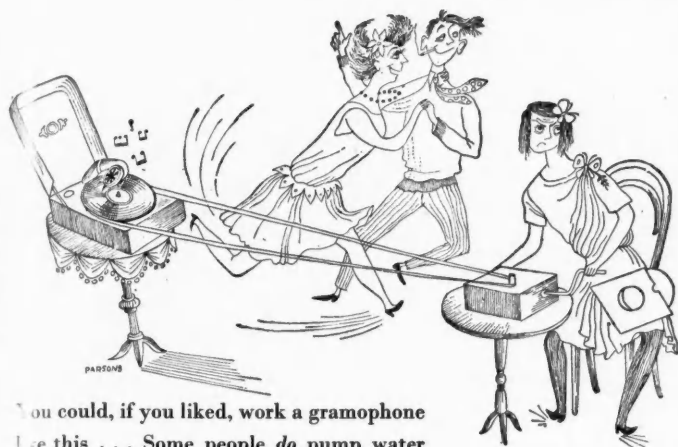
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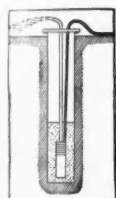
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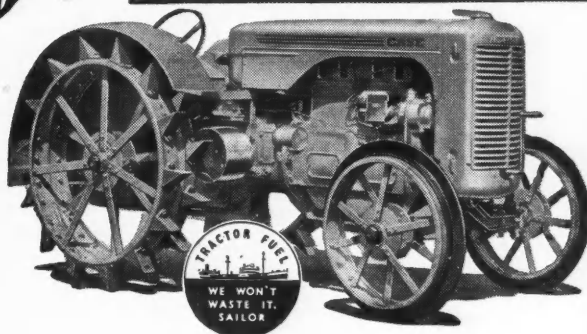


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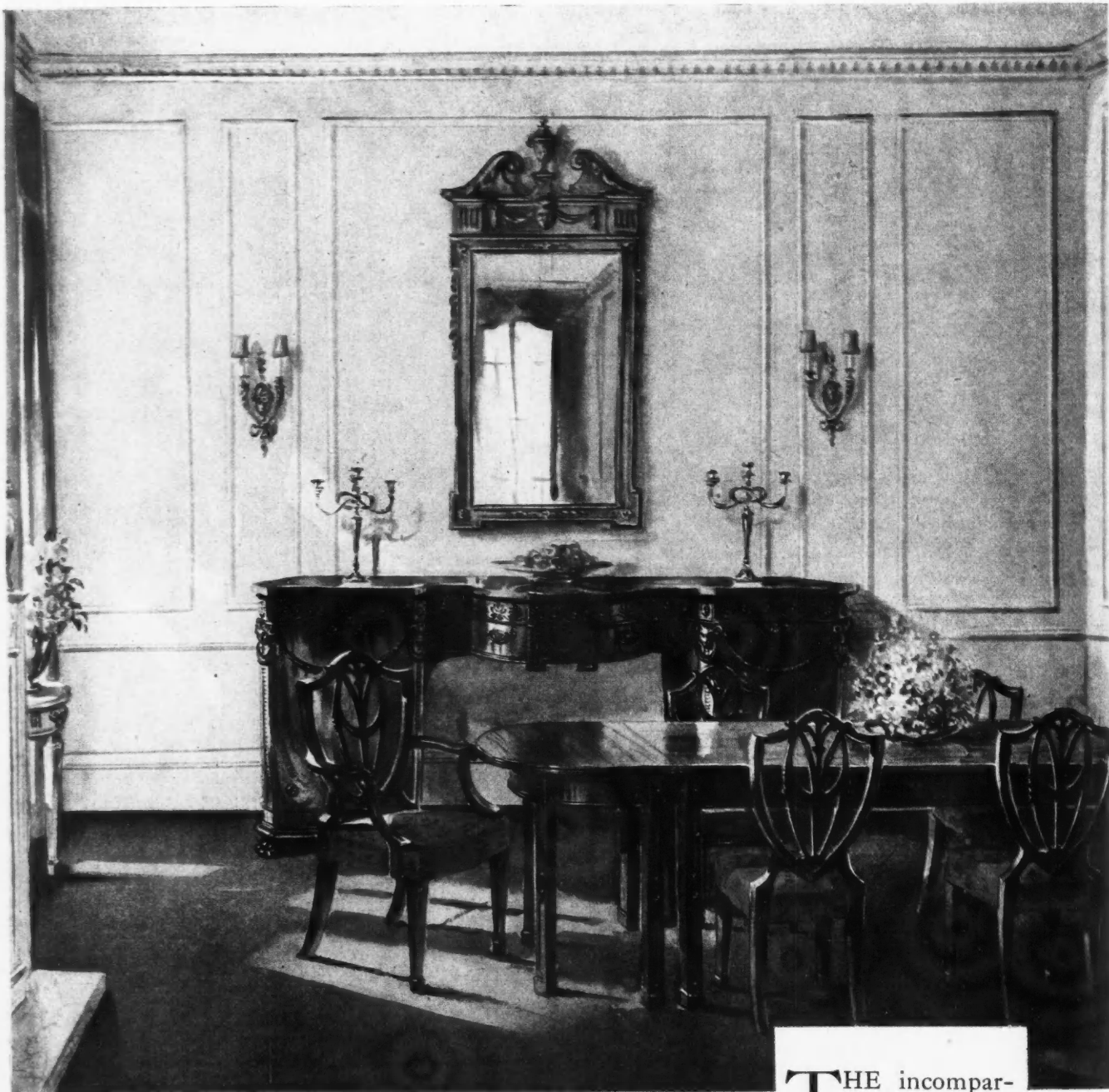
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCV. No. 2462

MARCH 24, 1944



Bertram Park

MISS MARY MULHOLLAND

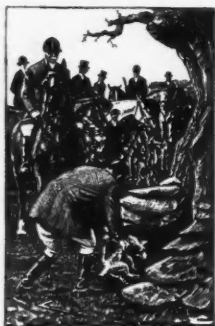
Miss Mary Norah Mulholland, W.R.N.S., is the elder daughter of the Hon. John and Mrs. Mulholland, Langhurst Manor, Chiddingfold, Surrey; her engagement to Captain John Elliot, Scots Guards, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Elliot, Longthorpe House, Peterborough, was recently announced

COUNTRY LIFE

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Telegrams: Country Life, London
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENT AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES:
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THE COMPENSATION SNAG

WHILE Lord Woolton's Reconstruction Committee of the War Cabinet have been nibbling gingerly at the remains of the Uthwatt Report, the Government have been left in no doubt as to the disastrous results of continued delay in reaching a practical decision on the subject of compensation. Detailed proposals for "Interregnum Building" during the first two years after the end of the war in Europe have been made by the Minister of Health, and the local authorities, who need something more than fresh powers and central financial backing to carry them through, have not hesitated to point out that such schemes are utterly useless unless the Government is prepared to challenge powerful interests and carry out its pledges to provide a settled basis for the calculation of betterment and compensation. That is the opinion of the lord mayors and mayors of 13 bombed cities who wrote to *The Times*, and it was generally shared by the House last week. Lord Latham, speaking for that greatest of local authorities, the L.C.C., could tell of nothing but their complete helplessness without a decision—and that a constructive one—on the compensation problem. For three years the Government has havered. Nine Ministers have been officially involved in the havering, and the result so far is nothing.

Last December the new Minister of Reconstruction took a hand in the game. Lord Woolton promised a White Paper on the acquisition of land, compensation and betterment immediately after Christmas. A White Paper, however jejune, would have been better than nothing, but by the middle of March it had not appeared. "Consideration" was still in progress, and meanwhile the local authorities could go ahead with "interregnum" plans while long-term planning awaited a decision on the ruin Uthwatt recommendation. This surely is sheer folly. On what basis, apart from a series of guesses, can local authorities get to work who know nothing of their proposed powers of purchase, of the pegging of prices and of the terms of compensation? And how can they make rational plans without knowing what aid to rates they will be given in their attempts to avoid crowding into highly rated areas?

For some time past there has been very little doubt in the minds of political observers that the Government would ultimately discard the global development rights proposal. What alternatives have they? The answer to-day is probably "none," and it is therefore of first-rate importance that schemes such as that recently put forward by the Tory Reform Committee—its presumably might be favourably (or at least

carefully) considered by the Cabinet—should receive general publicity. The Committee's plan is that the Interim Development Act should be made the permanent basis of land control and that no development or redevelopment should be permitted without a licence. Such a licence would, under the scheme, only be given on payment of three-quarters of the difference between the value of the land for agriculture and that for its intended development. The fees would form a Land Values Fund from which landowners who were refused a licence would be compensated. The Tory Reform Committee maintain that this plan would enable the Central Planning Authority to control effectively the character and location of all development and to intercept for the nation three-quarters of all increases in land values. If the opposition to the Uthwatt plan is too strong for the Government, let them consider this one! It is not beyond the wit of man to devise an equitable solution of the compensation snag, even though it may not recommend itself to all the Government's supporters.

MR. WILLINK'S HOUSING POLICY

MINISTERS have given some indication of the extent to which pre-fabrication will be employed for licensed temporary housing. Negotiations are apparently in hand with Sweden and Canada for the importation of complete timber houses; the conversion of hostels and the provision of steel houses are being investigated. Read in conjunction with Sir George Burt's comparisons between British and American building practice, including the scope here for pre-fabrication, it is clear that the Ministry of Works is proceeding on sound lines. More internal work, especially plumbing, could be pre-fabricated, provided local authorities agree to standardise their requirements; but, Sir George pointed out, as much or more saving of cost and time can be achieved by really efficient organisation. Above all, there is the cost factor. Here materials account for 60-70 per cent., labour for much of the balance, and the greatest difference noted in America was the much higher labour output, i.e. the lower labour cost, in spite of the relatively higher wages. The inference is that a long-term building and planning programme by the Government could directly lower labour cost by guaranteeing work for the industry indefinitely and thereby dissipating its "depressing attitude of mind that the sooner the job is finished the sooner will unemployment ensue."

COSSACK CAMP SONG

*LAST post! the bugle furls the day,
The camp fire glows—forgot the fight,
And hearts are hushed—swords cast away—
God is on sentry-go to-night.*

*Now logs are low that blazed before,
And sable darkness dyes the plain,
But dark and danger count no more,
For God is Hetman* here again.*

*Then sleep—till dawn's reveille clear
Summons again the laggard light.
Pass word "Our Attaman† is here,"
God is on guard, no change to-night!*

* Captain † King

OLIVER LOCKER LAMPSON.

THE GIANT PUB

IN last week's COUNTRY LIFE we commented on the Home Office Committee's Report on the re-building of war-damaged pubs and hoped that grandeur and pretentiousness might not be the keynote of the "fewer and better" licensed premises with which the country is threatened in the areas where new pubs will have to be built after the war. The National Fine Arts Commissioners, who have been called in to give their opinion on the subject, also emphasise the importance of that "homeliness and club-like character" which contributes so much to the social well-being of a local community; and they point the contrast between

old inns which have this character—quite apart from any architectural interest—and new buildings which have deliberately cut all links with tradition, either by making a mockery of some historic style such as the Elizabethan or else by adopting a new style totally at variance with the character of the neighbourhood, in order to single out the building and make it conspicuous. The distinction of a public-house should be obvious enough, the Commissioners contend, without resort either to freakishness or to giant proportions. The good inn is human in scale. The Home Office Committee underline this view with even more practical considerations. Their travels and researches have proved to them that even the best of the grand new houses stand almost empty during the day, but in the evenings and at week-ends are crowded out with customers from here, there and everywhere, the result being not only discomfort and the loss of the benefits of modern lay-out and equipment but great difficulties of supervision for the licensee. As for social intercourse on a local basis, there is none.

LADY DAY

LADY DAY means little to the majority of modern townsmen. Yet for about 500 years—from the thirteenth century to 1753—the Church of England reckoned its year from the great Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and that same date also marked the beginning of the civil and legal years. Earlier, from the seventh to the thirteenth centuries, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, which was therefore also New Year's Day. According to one story, which we cannot verify, William the Conqueror, having been crowned at Westminster on Christmas Day, ordered the change of New Year's Day to January 1. The beginning of the year with January 1 was termed "Roman style," in reference to the Julian reform of 45 B.C., before which the Roman year had begun with March 1. Incidentally, Julius Caesar miscalculated March 25, our Lady Day, as the spring equinox—which in fact occurs four days earlier. However, while Christmas and March 1 have long since been forgotten as marking the beginnings of a New Year, Lady Day retains its temporal significance in countless farm leases, and for many other financial purposes March 25 is still the beginning of the year: are not the dates April 5-6 (so well known to income-tax payers) merely a reminder that 11 days were struck from the calendar in 1752, when March 25 was still New Year's Day?

CAPTAIN KETTLE

VERY few authors of modern times have created a character that is really popular in the sense that a reference to it will be instantly understood in a casual assembly. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. Wells have been essentially popular authors, widely read and highly paid. Yet it would be rash to describe anyone as a perfect Mulvaney or a regular Kipples, and a reference to Mrs. Hawksbee might be met with a blank stare. With one admitted exception there have been no characters who are known even to those who have never read the books in which they figure, such as Mr. Micawber and Mr. Squeers. That one exception is of course Sherlock Holmes, but the death of Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne suggests almost another. Perhaps Captain Kettle does not stand quite where he did, but even so a mention of him would bring a smile to most people's minds a distinct picture of the "little red-headed sailor man" (for whom Alfred Harmsworth offered "thirty bob a thousand words") with his fierce air and bristling beard. Moreover, like Sherlock Holmes, having once been created, he stood his creator in permanently good stead, being constantly resuscitated over some 40 years. Not indeed till 1927, when he created Ben Watson, the Yorkshire dalesman, for COUNTRY LIFE did he desert the Captain. And while paying tribute to Cutcliffe Hyne let us not forget the artist Stanley L. Wood, whose lively pictures of Kettle leaping out of the page did so much to stamp his image on our minds.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

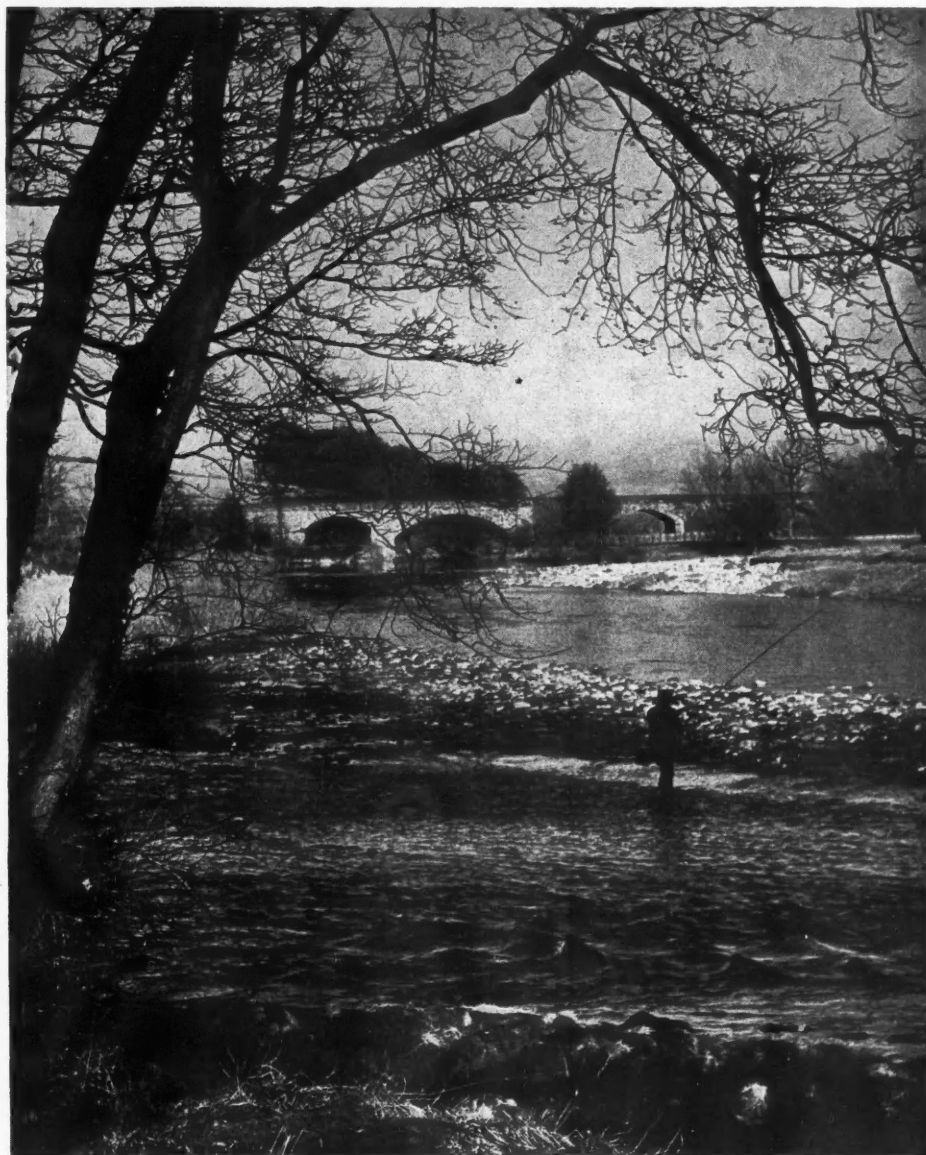
ALTHOUGH one complains to-day of far too much official control and interference, one might wish that the District Councils had greater powers than they possess at present to prevent destruction and desecration of farm land. Our ownership of land is really nothing much more than a temporary tenancy for the allotted span of three score years and ten at the most, but the land itself was playing a useful part some 2,000 years ago and should continue to provide foodstuffs for man and beast for an unlimited period in the future. It is therefore a moot point if any owner during his very short term of occupation has the right to destroy that land for all time.

The small country town outside which I live was, when first I knew it, situated in a perfect rural setting with farm lands and water-meadows on all sides. To-day the immediate surroundings of the town on three sides look far worse than the most shell-torn, bomb-wrecked area on the Italian front owing to the activities of the gravel extractor. Hundreds of acres of rich farm land, some of it the best in West Hampshire, have been utterly destroyed for ever, and the healing hand of time can do nothing to repair the widespread and complete ruin which remains after the extractors have done their work and moved on to another recently-acquired site, leaving behind them the rich earth in unsightly waste dumps, and a tumbled mass of craters filled with stagnant water. So much of the future Englishman's limited heritage in the form of good land has been destroyed inevitably during the last few years by the construction of aerodromes and camps that some effort should be made to prevent additional ruin, which is not inevitable, as there are miles of gravel deposits on high moorlands near which have no agricultural value. The lower-lying richer land is chosen solely because it is more economical to work from the point of view of washing and transport.

WITH regard to the stagnant pools of water left in the ruined areas—a proof, by the way, that the surrounding farm land has been drained of its moisture and the level of neighbouring wells lowered—there is grave risk here of mosquitoes and possibly malaria. A century or more ago certain areas in England were rotten with malaria, which was then called the ague, and parts of the Fen district and Romney Marsh were regarded as uninhabitable from this cause. Then for some unexplained cause the germ-carrying anopheles mosquito disappeared entirely and with him malaria, but no entomologist can suggest a reason, as there is still ample marsh water in these areas to produce the ordinary mosquito in hordes.

At the present time there is a grave epidemic of malignant malaria in Upper Egypt, and the deaths from this disease are numbered in thousands. Until quite recently this part of the country was comparatively free from malaria, solely because, although there were unlimited culex mosquitoes hatched in the Nile flood areas, the anopheles variety was extremely rare. Now, like the locust with his periodic migrations, the insect has established itself in swarms, and it would require a most competent optimist to predict that the anopheles will ever return to England.

Medical experts light-heartedly attribute our freedom from the insect and resulting disease to the efficient draining of land, but this must be incorrect as there is still sufficient stagnant



SALMON FISHING ON THE RIVER LUNE, LANCASHIRE

J. Hardman

water in almost every corner of southern England to produce swarms of common mosquitoes which invade our homes in the autumn—the ordinary rain-water butt will breed far more than one family requires. If specially attractive sites for breeding are presented by chains of scum-laden and fish-less stagnant pools the anopheles may elect to return to this land again, and there are always on the spot sufficient malaria cases, among which I number myself, to start the ball rolling again.

OWING to the mildness of the winter and plentiful food supply the general attendance at birds' breakfast-tables this year has been on the whole unsatisfactory, and none of the bird observers in this part of the world has anything particularly interesting to report. During the last few weeks I have seen one pair at least of marsh tits very much in evidence, and apparently giving considerable offence to the regular attendants at the table, as this tit has the bad habit of grabbing the largest portion of the food provided, flying off to park it in a secret place, and returning immediately for more. It is considered the correct thing at our breakfast-table to eat your meal in a genteel manner in the restaurant, and not to fly off with it; but since the nuthatches joined the club the standard of behaviour has fallen off lamentably.

There is one blue tit who has been a member of the club since its inauguration seven years ago, who endeavours to maintain the old standard of manners, as she really sits down to her meals. It is due to this habit that she is identified, as she grips the food with both feet, and then squats solidly on the table to eat it;

but she is the only member of our large blue tit *clientèle* who adopts this lady-like attitude, and who does not treat breakfast as a fork luncheon.

I AM always in some doubt about the marsh tit, as in other parts of the country he, or a bird very much like him, is called the willow tit, and I believe it is now held that they are two separate varieties, though my Thorburn's *British Birds* states that the willow tit is a name given to the marsh tit in Scotland. This bird is erratic in his movements in this district, as, when the crab apples are rotting on the many hedgerow trees in December, the marsh tit is present in some numbers, for apparently he finds something particularly attractive in the seeds of this neglected fruit. The stock of apples done, we see no more of him till March, when he may, or may not, decide to look round for a nesting site in the vicinity.

ALTHOUGH wrens are quite common in the garden they do not attend at the breakfast-table, but, on a particularly cold morning recently, our Scottie, who watches the birds enviously, thinking they are drawing on his reserves, suddenly showed considerable excitement, and the cause of it was a wren on the table. I was about to rush to my desk to write a letter to my daily paper about an intelligent canine ornithologist, who knows all small birds by sight and who takes a great interest in any new species seen, when some prosaically-minded member of the family spoilt it all with the obvious explanation that the dog mistook the bird for a mouse!

THE ENGLISH MASTER BUILDER

By EDMUND ESDAILE

IN the Middle Ages buildings were both designed and executed by the mason. It was from the ranks of the masons, and the allied craft of carpenters, that the architect gradually differentiated himself after the Renaissance. Yet the master-mason or carpenter for centuries continued to be the only begetter of many buildings, secular and sacred; and until the end of the eighteenth century the great majority of the middling sort of houses and parish churches were the work not of architects but of builders—men who had fully mastered the grammar of architectural style and were well able to design and build. There are still a few family firms and individual masons scattered about the country who are living representatives of this continuous tradition. I have watched two such masons, with their assistants, at work in stone and flint—20th-century exponents of the methods that raised cathedral and abbey, castle and manor house.

In 1893 the younger Carpenter died; his masterpiece, Lancing Chapel, was roofless and less than half built. Between 1893 and 1911 the work was finished. "Practically without professional advice of any kind," says the Bishop of Oxford in *The Story of the Woodard Schools*, with "methods mediæval in their simplicity," with "hand-labour only, not using even a derrick or modern stone-cutting machinery."

W. B. Woodard, son of the founder of the schools (and a man with no technical training), and his band of masons worked steadily on. Under these conditions the fourth loftiest Gothic vault in England, with its flying buttresses, and the windows and arcades below, was constructed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Tradition used to aver that one mason was so carried away that he spontaneously carved one small corbel to his own design—it should not be forgotten that the true mason always can



DICK GALE, 40 YEARS MASON AT LANCING CHAPEL. He personified continuous traditions of a thousand years



THE GUILD HALL, WORCESTER

Builder, Thomas White, 1718-23

carve as well as build, and thus relate ornament to design.

These Lancing masons are not widely known. But in so far as their work is secular, and not only sacred, they form a convenient starting-point for enquiry; and, as I had daily experience of them for five years, I can speak with first-hand knowledge. The chief characters were two: Brown, the Clerk of the Works, and Dick Gale—both, alas! now dead.

Of Gale—"Silent Dick"—it was freely told that when he was engaged upon the vaulting of the chapel he clambered the whole way to the ground rather than call his mate (who was coming up) to bring a tool with him. He had a vast and lugubrious moustache; his umbrella was of heroic size; he sardonically preferred to commune with silent stone than with chattering boys. Brown was more forthcoming and would smile his "Good-morning, sir."

I recall both with humility and affection. They were superb craftsmen. Dick Gale worked on the chapel for 40 years, and Brown was at Lancing for about 25. Dick Gale laid every stone—including the pavement and the vaulting—of Temple Moore's War Memorial Cloister, a feat of which he was justly proud. Almost more remarkable is a handsome buttressed retaining wall, running at right angles to the cloister, which was later found necessary: Mr. C. H. Blakiston tells me that this wall was designed not by an architect but by Brown, and Gale laid every stone of it. Here it is pure builder's work, in the ancient tradition. Gale skilfully trained a few men to help him in the knapped-flint work with which the secular buildings of the school are faced.

A few great buildings the raising of which spans a mason's life are still in process of erection; perhaps there will be others after the war. Well known examples are Sir Giles Scott's cathedral at Liverpool, and Buckfastleigh Abbey. Here are living schools of masonry, sprung from the very tap-root of English building, without which a flourishing architecture is impossible.

We flash back 300 years—to Oxford of the early 1600s, to the Somerset Gothic of Wadham College and the Yorkshiresmen's work on the Bodleian. These are famous; but how many know of the chancel (1623-28) of Passenham Church, Northamptonshire, and the chancel roof of Towcester near by, both erected at the charge of a local squire, Sir Robert Banastre?

The chancel at Passenham, with its remarkable wooden stalls, seems to be the work of a London mason assisted by local men. More famous is the Perpendicular Gothic staircase of Christ Church, Oxford

—also by a London mason, if the Smith who built it be the William Smith who was Master of the Masons' Company in 1640.

An equally noteworthy survival of Gothic is the church at Staunton Harold in Leicestershire: it is here also that is inscribed: "In the year 1653, when all things sacred were throughout the nation either demolished or profaned, Sir Robert Shirley, Knight, founded this Church, whose singular praise it is to have done the best things in the worst times and hoped them in the most calamitous." Nor in fact did Gothic ever die.

But in the 1650s other styles were in the field. There is the inn at Scole in Norfolk. This was once combined with a great wooden sign which spanned the road and bore the inscription: "Johannes Fairchild struxit." The inn, a large red brick building, was erected in 1655 at the charge of John Peck, Esq., of Norwich. The sign is said to have cost £1,057 and Blomfield (*History of Norfolk*, ed. 1781) expresses surprise that, elaborate though it was, it should have cost so much. Surely the £1,057 covered the inn as well, and Fairchild was a Norwich builder.

Soon the Palladian influence of Inigo Jones and Wren was to triumph. It is worth recalling that among Wren's chief builders were Coswold masons—the Strongs and Kempsters. They were provincial masons of the same stamp as Henry Bell of Lynn (1653-177), as William Byrd (*fl.* 1657-96) and his contemporary Thomas Wood of Oxford and as Thomas White of Worcester, builder of the Guildhall and of several Wren-like churches in that city. Byrd was the builder of the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, designed and built the Garden Quad. of New College and invented a new process of staining marble. Wood was the builder of the old Ashmolean—possibly but not certainly from Wren's plans throughout. White is said to have been sent to Rome by Wren, and then apprenticed to a stonemason or statuary (Francis Bird?) in Piccadilly.

The body of All Saints' Church, Northampton, is traditionally ascribed to a mysterious Jones, but recently has been ascribed to Wren himself. By one of Wren's London masons, I feel sure, is the little grammar school at Courteenhall near by, as certainly is the monument to its founder, Sir Samuel Jones, in the church.

Of many more instances that could be given, let me mention a few 18th-century names. John Hunt of Northampton (*fl.* 1710-40) signs the noble portico of All Saints', Northampton, and probably designed and built the rectory at Kislingbury four miles away. The Bastards of Blandford are well known. So are the Smiths and Hiornes of Warwick, and the three Patys of Bristol; Thomas Ivory of Norwich no less so. We may add a handful more—Nathaniel Ireson of Wincanton, Somerset (*d.* 1769), a potter in his spare time, as Mr. St. George Gray has shown, who among other works re-modelled the chancel of Bruton Church; Wing of Bedford (related perhaps to Edward Wing of Aynho, builder of Brown Willis's church at Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire) who built three Gothick churches in Leicestershire; Charles Staveley of Melton Mowbray; John Dobbs of Newcastle; Thomas Farnolls Pritchard (*d.* 1777) and John Carline of Shrewsbury; the Atkinsons of York; and James Clarke of Newbury, Berkshire (whose bridge there was illustrated in *COUNTRY LIFE* on July 23, 1943).



THE CUSTOMS HOUSE, KING'S
LYNN

Builder, Bell of Lynn, 1683

(Left) STAUNTON HAROLD
CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE
Built 1653. An instance of the
continuity of Gothic tradition



Important buildings by all these men are known, and often sculptures as well. Everywhere the allied crafts flourished: Stocking, the Bristol plasterer, created the great ceiling (1769) of St. Nicholas, Bristol; the church is by James Bridges, a Bristol builder.

In addition, upon whom else could the amateur architects of the day rely? The contribution to English architecture made by such men as Sanderson Miller, no less than Lord Burlington, is important. The latter, as a great patron and aristocrat, employed architects; the minor amateurs would have had recourse to builders. Builders no less than architects—probably more so—were, with their patrons, the town-planners of the eighteenth century. They were versatile, too: the number of these provincial builders who worked in both the Gothick and Classical styles is surprising, and the overlapping of work in different materials added to their activities.

Langleys in Essex, one of the serenest of brick houses, was designed by Edward Tufnell (*d.* 1719),



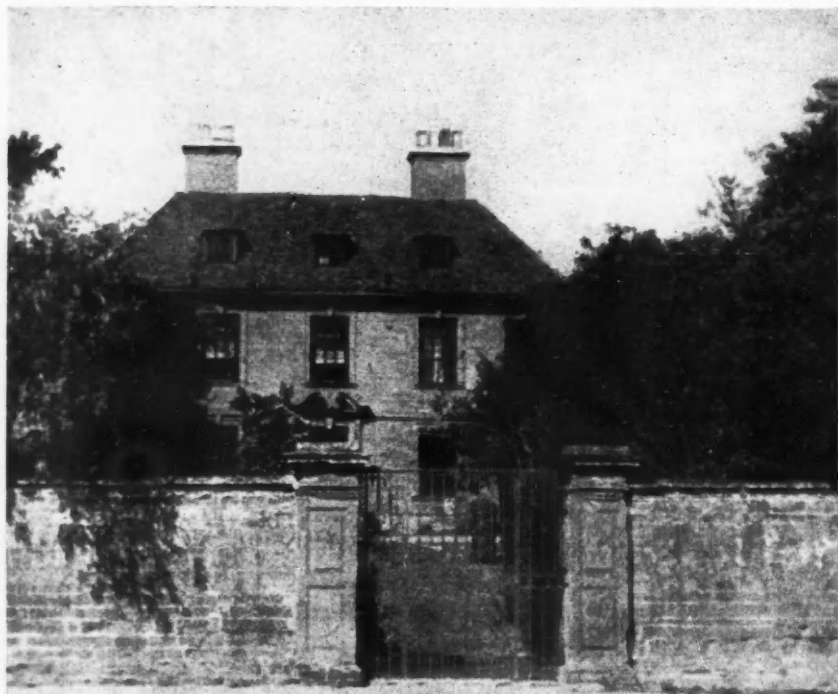
(Left) THE WHITE HART INN, SCOLE
Circa 1650. Builder (probably) John Fairchild

master-mason to Westminster Abbey: doubtless it was working in brick as well as stone which led Ireson of Wincanton to be a potter, or the Sussex village builders, the Harmers of Heathfield, to execute terracotta reliefs. Similarly, if I am right, Fairchild worked in wood as well as in brick.

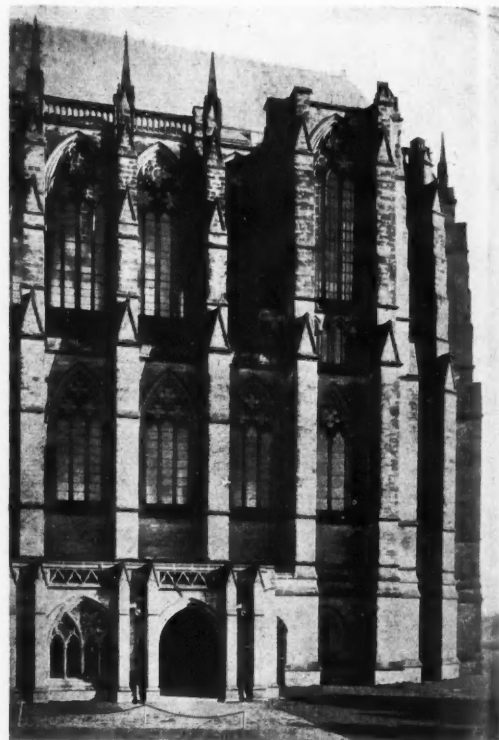
Surveyors, too, might design: it is possible that the Mr. Dixon who in 1822 was the surveyor for Beaumont Street, Oxford, also designed it. Can anyone tell me more of Mr. Dixon? We should further remember that Wood of Bath received the traditional mason's training; so also did Carr of York, Sir Robert Taylor, Thomas Telford, and at least the elder Dance. Sir John Soane was a Reading builder's son.

Incidentally, I know of one building by a pavior. The Rev. B. F. L. Clarke tells me that All Hallows', London Wall, which is usually attributed to the younger Dance, is in fact by William Staines, pavior and stonemason of London; I take him to be the Sir William Staines, Lord Mayor, who was buried under "stoned urn and animated bust" in St. Giles's, Cripplegate. But in this case the word "pavior" doubtless applied more to membership of the City Company than to specialisation in the craft.

These builders were of varied social origin. Edward Tufnell, whom I have mentioned, was



KISLINGBURY RECTORY
Built probably by John Hunt of Northampton (fl. 1710-40)



LANCING CHAPEL, SUSSEX. Completed 1893-1911 after the death of R. H. Carpenter, the architect, "practically without professional advice"

presumably related to the family at Langley, although Mr. J. J. Tufnell tells me he cannot trace the link. There was a Robert Churchill, mason, in London in the early eighteenth century who bore the same shield of arms as the Duke of Marlborough; a Thomas Churchill (d. 1736), possibly related to Robert, was master-bricklayer to the King. William Townsend of Oxford, a builder of importance and some position, was a labourer's grandson.

There are many worse ways of acquiring insight into English social and economic history than by tracing the history of an important craft in even a single town.

Lastly, the change of style at the Renaissance may have affected the continuity of the builder's craft; great Chalfeld Manor has its classical counterparts; and without such an unbroken continuity how could the Gothic revivalists have found their craftsmen? And now, without it, is construction possible—or reconstruction?

(Left) ST. NICOLAS CHURCH, BRISTOL
(Destroyed). James Bridges, builder; plasterer, Thomas Stocking. 1769

SPRING FLOWER DECORATIONS

By LADY URSULA STEWART

ALREADY the days have grown longer. Bursts of pale sunshine show up the dust accumulated on vases of dried and artificial flowers during the winter months. Or perhaps some gay little Christmas tree which we haven't had the heart to take down looks forlorn and tawdry in the penetratingly spring light.

Daffodils, narcissi, violets, tulips, wall-flowers, occasionally something more rare such as euphorbia, and very occasionally some English mimosa—its heady and intoxicating smell reviving memories of the South of France in the florists' shops. But prices are high, compared with the vast variety of pre-war days there is little to choose from, and for the next few weeks when we most want to brighten our rooms flower decoration will be something of a problem; not, however, an insoluble one.

As long ago as the beginning of January I found some chestnut buds sticky and ripe for forcing. If picked now and kept in a warm room they should begin to burst in a few weeks' time. Carefully arranged they can be turned into an unusual or even startling decoration, becoming more and more effective as they come into leaf. Hot water, renewed from time to time, will help to bring them out. A little later azalea may be forced into leaf in the same way, and American currant into flower.

Rhododendron, ideal for late spring and early summer when in full flower, can be used very effectively now, its new pale green inner leaves contrasting with the dark green outer ones, which should be rubbed over with a damp cloth, since they are generally dusty and dirty. It looks well in a china wall bracket, preferably a white one. These vases, which were so much in fashion during the years just before the war, are particularly good for arrangements of foliage which would otherwise be rather ordinary and dull.

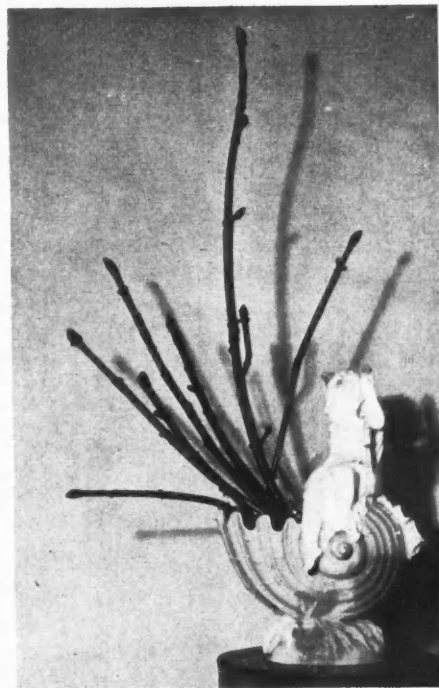
For those who are lucky enough to have small conservatories attached to their houses and heated from the same plant there are no restrictions, and if a little room can be found among the tomatoes there are many plants which will flower in a low heat.

Ferns, once so dear to the hearts of the Victorians and Edwardians and now rather despised, make a lovely vase used by themselves, though their cool-looking greenery is perhaps more suitable to mid-summer than to early spring. They can also be used to fill in and to give a finished look to a group of mixed flowers in these days of shortage. With a few sprigs of forsythia, polyanthus, green and white coleus leaves, and Christmas roses they will make up a good dinner-table arrangement. Snowdrops, violets, or aconites can be shown up to advantage in a flat dish if the stalks are

too short for a vase, and a few fronds of the lacy deer's-foot fern will make an edging to a Victorian posy of polyanthus and primrose with a centre of grape-hyacinth. There are a number of hardy outdoor ferns both wild and cultivated, such as the British maidenhair (*adiantum capillus-veneris*) and the hart's-tongue, and the deer's-foot fern will survive the winter with little heat if well sheltered.

For a festive occasion, such as a wedding or reception, which calls for a thought-out visit to the florist, the group in the second illustration would be good. The bay foliage used as a backing, though dark in colour, is fresh-looking, with its shiny green leaves. The other flowers used are two arum lilies, daffodils, white narcissi and soleil d'or, Copeland tulips, Christmas roses, anemones, polyanthus, forget-me-nots, two carnations, and a head of pale pink hydrangea for solidity.

Forced flowers dislike a change in temperature, and if their journey has been a long one they should be left for some time to revive in deep water in a warm room before being used. When arranging them it is important to choose a vase in which all the stalks may be well in the water. Tulips should be rolled in paper to prevent them from twisting into unmanageable shapes. When the waxen-white, yellow, striped, orange and scented varieties were plentiful one could afford to indulge in exciting and exotic arrangements, but now that one bunch of any variety is a tremendous asset it must be made to go far.



THE BEAUTY OF LIME



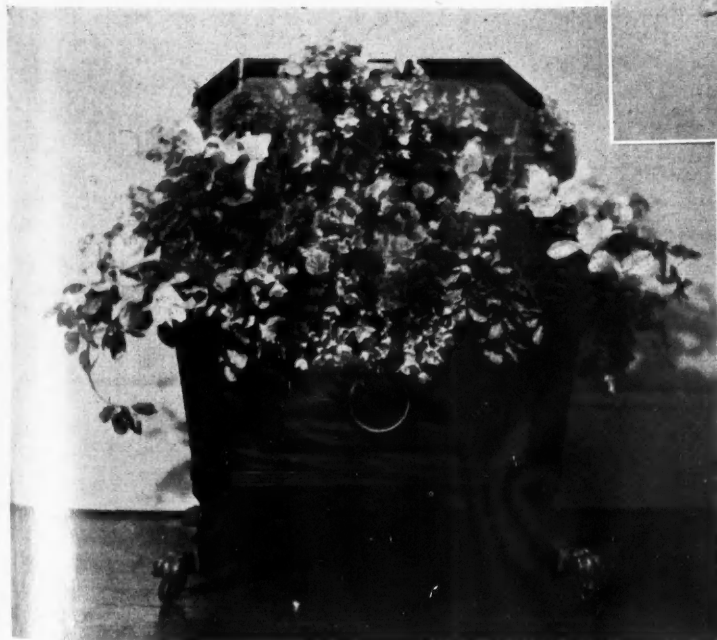
FESTIVAL FLOWERS

The daffodil, which grows so gracefully, is a difficult flower to arrange; once in water it has a way of becoming unwieldy and turning its face to the wall. A vase entirely of daffodils is often stiff and disappointing, and for such an arrangement a lined basket is far better. This should be filled with wide-mesh wire netting, as the thick stalks break easily if fixed in too tightly. As one's pre-war store of netting diminishes wedges of paper can be used to fill up gaps and keep it firmly in place. These hold the moisture as the vase needs re-filling and help to make the flowers last longer.

Two or three arums are an ideal foundation for a mixed group and as few as three or four will make a lovely vase by themselves, their stalks bent gently into shape. If a few sprays of euphorbia or a little mimosa can be found for some special occasion the stalks of the former should be sealed by being burnt at the ends. There are several schools of thought about the keeping of mimosa, but it will probably last best if put into hot water.

Plants too are rare, but if a few can be found they will look colourful and gay in a jardinière, an elegant Edwardian one, or a small laundry basket or a large picnic hamper used for the purpose. They will also look well in a Georgian wine-cooler.

A few sprays of the most ordinary shrub can be made much of in an elaborate or unusual vase, and now is the moment for the ransacking of cupboards and unearthing of treasures long put by.



PLANTS IN A GEORGIAN WINE-COOLER

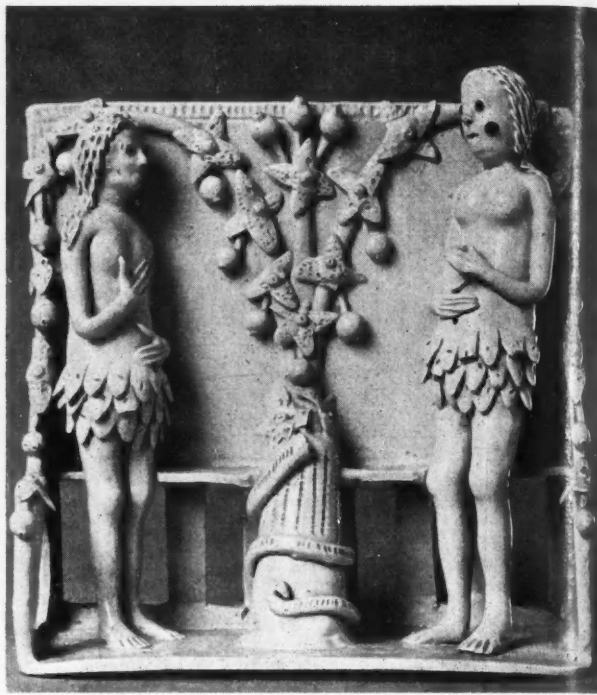
STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY FIGURES

II—AARON WOOD AND WHIELDON

By BERNARD RACKHAM



1.—SO-CALLED "PEW GROUP," SALTGLAZE
Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge



2.—ADAM AND EVE, SALTGLAZE
Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

MY last article closed with a claim of originality and a warning against forgeries. The same claim and a like warning are applicable to another modeller who seems to have been a contemporary of him of the "Astbury" workshop, and worked on similar lines, but in white saltglazed stoneware. It is now generally accepted that this modeller was Aaron Wood, of Burslem, younger brother of Ralph Wood, who was to specialise in the manufacture of figures in earthenware. The approximate date of the early saltglaze figures and groups is shown by a salt-cellar in the British Museum with a human face on one side modelled undoubtedly, as Mr. W. B. Honey has shown, by the same hand.

Aaron Wood made his living as a cutter of "blocks" for use in casting teapots, sauceboats and other table wares, whether of saltglaze or

of lead-glazed earthenware; he was born in 1717, so that the earliest of the figures attributed to him would be the work of a young man, and in their display of humour and high spirits they are exactly what might be expected as the offthrow in moments of leisure of a craftsman lately out of his apprenticeship and beginning to establish himself as a competent hand in the more serious side of the manufacture.

Here it may be said in passing that there has been a tendency in the past to assign to these saltglaze figures too long a backward range of date; Queen Anne and the notorious Dr. Sacheverell are, it is true, among the subjects of models, but to judge from their technique they are not very early examples of their class, and on other evidence must probably not be taken at their face value as landmarks in the evolution but rather as commemorative figures,

later in date than the persons they represent.

The manner of making the earliest saltglaze figures is not unlike that of the "Astbury" class, apart from the higher temperature of firing and the use of vaporised salt instead of a bath of lead ore in solution for their glazing. There are differences to be found in minor details; for instance, the hair is rendered in the "Astbury" figures by scored lines or impressed bands, in the "Aaron Wood" figures by braids of clay or snail-like coils applied to the scalp. The "Aaron Wood" modeller found expression for his talent mostly in grotesque pairs of figures (Fig. 1)—musicians or toppers or ogling couples—sitting on a high-backed bench from which they have been given the not altogether fortunate name of "pew-groups" (for there is no ecclesiastical suggestion about any of them). None is more genuinely comical than the unique Adam



(Left). 3.—MAN IN DRESSING-GOWN, SALTGLAZE. Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum. (Middle). 4.—SPINARIO, SALTGLAZE. Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum. (Right). 5.—HARLEQUIN, SALTGLAZE. Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum

and Eve in the Glaisher Collection at the Fitzwilliam Museum (Fig. 2). All are obviously original conceptions of their maker.

These *incunabula* of saltglaze figure-modelling were soon followed by others in which a different technique was employed, and signs of extraneous influence quickly made their appearance. The various parts were now not fashioned in clay with the fingers but pressed into moulds and then assembled, in the manner almost universally employed for porcelain figures. For the simpler sort, such as the gentleman in a dressing-gown at Cambridge (Fig. 3), only two moulds were required—front and back, united vertically. Touches of cobalt blue are sometimes added, as well as details in dark clay, to make them more attractive, and little ornaments impressed with a small metal stamp. At last—soon after 1750, we may suppose—naïve copies of porcelain make their appearance alongside the products of native inventiveness; thus we have Chinese deities and monsters, "Italian Comedy" figures of Harlequin (Fig. 5) and the *Avvocato* or Poles and Orientals from Meissen porcelain, birds and sheep copying Chelsea, and even, in the Spinario, an excursion into the classical antique (Fig. 4). But alongside these extraneous models there continued a production of simpler figures of a less pretentious but original order (Fig. 6), such as cats, dogs, deer and monkeys, and these are particularly agreeable when they are made in a variegated "agate" body.

This is a process by no means peculiar to Staffordshire—indeed, it was thought of independently many centuries earlier, and is to be met with in Ancient Roman and Chinese pottery—but it became very popular at Burslem in the eighteenth century. It consists in slicing up clays of more than one colour and blending them in a mass veined and streaked in the manner of certain natural stones. The same potworks that turned out agate-ware tea-services also made figures in this material, to be fired either as earthenware and glazed with lead or at the higher temperature of saltglaze stoneware.

By now several factories seem to have had a share in the production, which had become a

regular marketable commodity, no longer the occasional offspring of a single whimsical mind. A resource newly enlisted in the Staffordshire potteries in the struggle for existence against the many lately founded china works, that of overglaze painting in gay enamel colours, entirely altered the aspect of the saltglaze figures, formerly so unpretentious. The colours were used, however, in such startlingly unconventional combinations that the enamelled figures, as a final flare-up of the *genre*, have much to recommend them to the collector; but let him be wary—enamelling as an after-thought is not difficult, and the discoloration or black pin-points due to the presence of grease absorbed by the soft glaze, which sometimes tells of later tampering for fraud with once-white china figures, is less likely to occur as a danger-signal with the harder glaze of stoneware.

While saltglaze figures were passing through these successive modifications a parallel development took place in that of lead-glazed earthenware. The "Astbury" figures shaped with the fingers out of clay of various colours were followed by others, rather similar in general character, in which although dark clays were still used for details like hats and shoes, the figures were in the main of white clay, and

colouring was obtained by pigments from metallic oxides—purplish-brown, green and blue, from manganese, copper and cobalt.

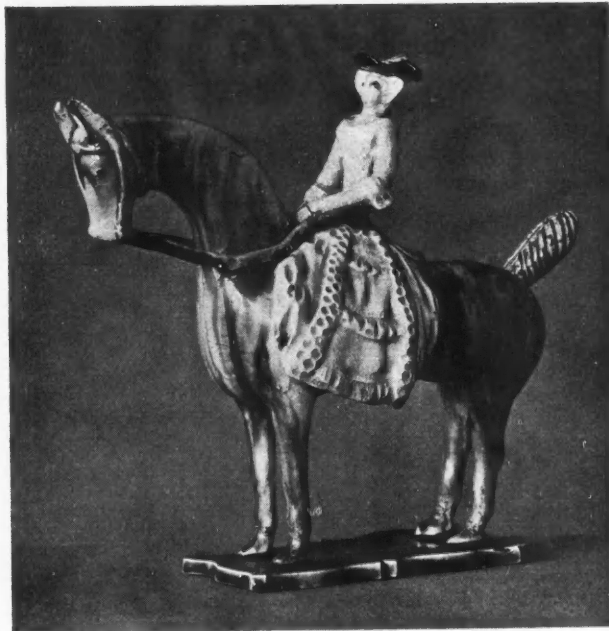
It is generally believed that credit for this development belongs in principle to Thomas Whieldon of Fenton, with whom a little later the young Josiah Wedgwood was for a short while in partnership. As in the later saltglaze examples, moulds were used in the shaping of these figures, though details might still be added by hand; but the introduction of moulds made it possible to turn out quantities of the same model, so that mass-production of pottery figures had begun. An equestrian figure at the Victoria and Albert Museum (Fig. 7) and a group of milkmaid and cow at Cambridge (Fig. 8) are good examples of the new "Whieldon" type. Subjects are still, like these, mostly of a rustic and original character, with only here and there a borrowing from porcelain or other more sophisticated sources; illustrations of these latter are a fantastic Spinario with "tortoiseshell" glaze, its base of variegated clays a hang-over from the "Astbury" type (Fig. 9); and a mottled polychrome-glazed Chinese god, Shou-lao (Fig. 10), both in the Schreiber Collection at South Kensington.

(To be continued.)



6.—CAT, SALTGLAZE

Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum



7.—HORSEMAN, "WHIELDON"

Browett Gift, Victoria and Albert Museum



8.—MILKING GROUP, "WHIELDON"

Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum



9.—SPINARIO, "WHIELDON"

Schreiber Collection, Victoria and Albert Museum



10.—SHOU-LAO, "WHIELDON"

Schreiber Collection, Victoria and Albert Museum



1.—THE BOWER HOUSE FROM THE PARK SLOPING SOUTHWARDS

THE BOWER HOUSE, HAVERING, ESSEX—I

THE HOME OF SIR JOHN J. SMITH

A miniature mansion built in 1729 by John Baynes, a leading barrister, who employed Henry Flitcroft as architect, Charles Bridgeman as landscape gardener, and Sir James Thornhill to decorate the staircase

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

MR. SERGEANT BAYNES evidently believed in procuring the best professional services when it came to building his new house. It was a small one by the standards of the times, an exquisite miniature devised by some of the leading artists of the day, and has fortunately come down to us in perfect preservation. He also believed in giving full credit where it was due. Another pleasant trait to be deduced is that, whatever he did, he did thoroughly, putting his whole self into it: the decoration of the principal room in his house is designed to

form a permanent framework for the Baynes family pictures, with his daughter Lucy in the place of honour, himself, his wife, and his forbears in support (Figs. 2, 4, 5). He took an interest, too, in the chief antiquity of the place—the mediæval royal palace or Bower of Havering, which adjoined the site of the present church—but did not scruple, apparently, to make use of its materials for his new house.

Thus a tablet in the hall chimneypiece (Fig. 3) records, in scholarly Latin:

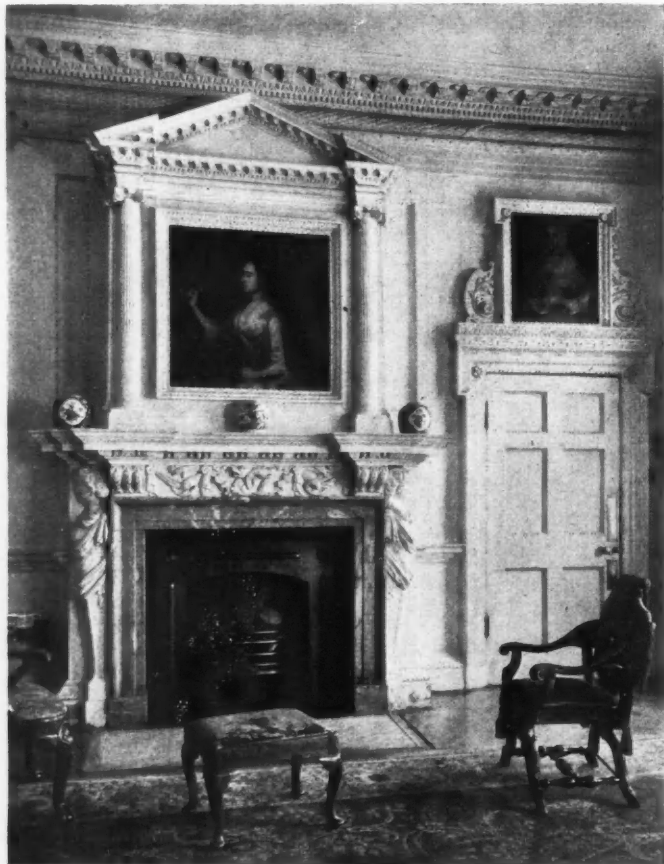
E Reliquis Aedis Regalis de Havering Bower
in summitate collis sitae
Hoc fundavit domicilium Johannes Baynes
serviens ad legem
ut in otia tuta recederet
et sibi et amicis suaviter vacaret
A.D. 1729.

H. Flitcroft, Architectus: C. Bridgeman, designavit.
Arma Regis Edwardi Tertii super hoc
sculpta saxo vetustatem satis evincunt.

The said arms, on an angel corbel that must have supported a roof truss of one of the apartments, are set in the broken pediment above.

The hall, entered axially from the front door, opens through to the saloon that contains the Baynes portraits. These were the only two large rooms in the original plan, each being flanked by two small square apartments between which are the staircases, the front to the right (the subsidiary door in Fig. 3), the back to the left.

Both are admirable examples of the completely designed room of the early Georgian period, employing external features of Renaissance architecture as internal decoration. Wren had been sufficient of a purist not to commit this solecism, at least not on the domestic scale; and Inigo Jones only on important occasions. But Lord Burlington's Palladio enthusiasts set no bounds to the use of the Divine Orders and their parts, using them with the greatest gusto wherever enrichment was demanded. Flitcroft, then 31, and direct from Burlington House, brought to this his first recorded private commission a head packed with the Earl's wise rules, and precedents of Inigo Jones, whose drawings he had been helping William Kent to publish for their patron in 1727. The saloon chimneypiece, for instance (Fig. 2) with the charming portrait in it of Lucy Baynes (surely an unattributed Hogarth) is derived from that source, and to a great extent that of the hall. The picture-framing in the saloon in carved and painted deal is a simplified version of that in the saloon at Burlington House, probably devised by the Earl and Colin Campbell; while the bay-wreath torus in the frieze and the cornice can be exactly matched there or in other buildings such as Houghton, Mereworth, and Chiswick which members of the Burlington group were designing at that time. The quality of the decoration here is well shown in the delightful drapery swags, masks, and leaves over the windows of the saloon (Fig. 6). Simpler chimneypieces in the Inigo Jones rather than the Palladian manner are to be seen



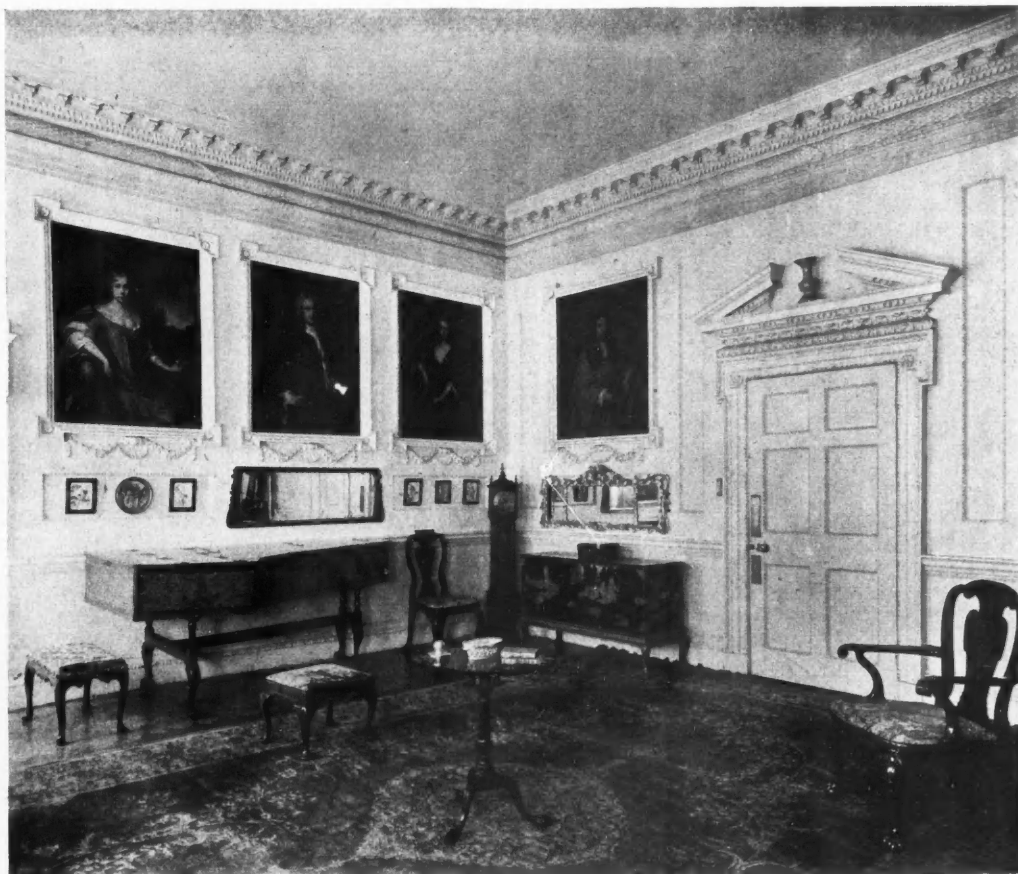
2.—THE SALOON CHIMNEYPIECE, AND PORTRAIT OF MISS LUCY BAYNES



3.—THE HALL. Above the chimneypiece a corbel with the arms of Edward III from Havering Palace

in two of the little rooms off the hall.

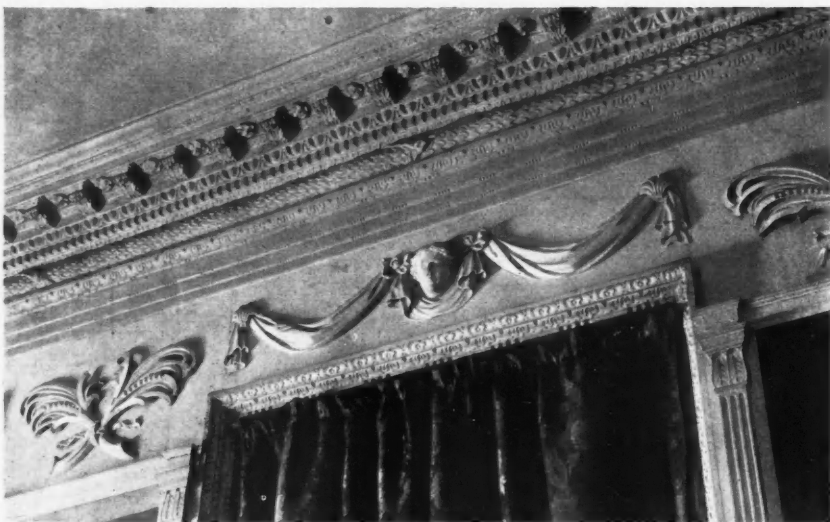
Henry Flitcroft—"Burlington Harry"—was employed as a carpenter at Burlington House when he fell off a scaffold and broke his leg, thereby attracting the kind Earl's solicitude, who put him during convalescence to helping Kent with the draughtsmanship of the Inigo Jones book. That is the story, and it is probably true. But he must have been something more than a workman: his father is stated to have been gardener at Hampton Court to William III, and Henry had been admitted to the freedom of the Carpenters' Company in 1719, when aged 22, after apprenticeship to one Thomas Morris. But he was certainly younger and far less distinguished than any other of Burlington's circle. Probably through the Earl's interest he was taken into the Board of Works, being engaged as a clerk of works in London and also at Kent and Richmond, and rising eventually to the Comptrollership. He altered Carlton House for Frederick Prince of Wales in 1733, but St. Giles's in the Fields, St. Olave's, Tooley Street, and St. John's Hampstead; designed the Georgian parts of Woburn Abbey for the Duke of Bedford, and remodelled the vast front of Wentworth Woodhouse on that of Versailles; and, as a masterpiece. Thus he came



4.—BAYNES FAMILY PORTRAITS IN THE SALOON
Below, a harpsichord by Kirckman, 1758, in a fine walnut case



5.—IN THE SALOON



6.—CARVED AND PAINTED PINE DECORATION ABOVE THE SALOON WINDOWS



7.—THE MAHOGANY BEDROOM

to be architect of two of the largest seats in England from having begun here at Havering with one of the smallest!

It would be very interesting to know the channels through which Sergeant Baynes was led to select the young untried Board of Works man. He may have been recommended him by the Earl, or by a friend on the Board, or have seen his name under engravings in the *Inigo Jones*, or Bridgeman may have produced him from Kew. I have a notion, touched on in the previous article, that Bridgeman's may be the unrecorded hand behind several houses of this period which, though the structures differ, have a family resemblance in siting and landscape lay-out; and that in each case he acted, as he is here definitely described, as *Designer*, introducing an architect to deal with the house on a site, and of a kind, selected by him. This case would be strengthened if it could be proved that Bridgeman was supervising garden work at Kew and Richmond at the same time that Flitcroft was clerk of the works there; a piece of research for which, however, I have not had the opportunity.

The introduction of the third member of the team, Sir James Thornhill, is likely to have been due entirely to Baynes himself, since the artist was much admired in City circles. The great English decorator's name is not given with those of the other two artists employed, and is not otherwise recorded here, but there can be no doubt of the staircase decorations being by him. They are among his latest works—he died in 1734—and are entirely in sepia chiaroscuro, painted in oil directly on the wall. The foot of the stairs is treated as channelled masonry below the Baynes arms, containing three medallions of unidentified allegorical subjects (Fig. 8)—in one a Roman character is seen before a statue of Diana. The south wall (Fig. 9), with a shepherd interviewing three ladies in a "sublime" landscape, may be the Choice of Paris; the north wall (Fig. 10) depicts the drunkenness of Silenus. On the upper landing Vulcan reclines on his anvil. The paintings, although they lack Thornhill's rich and harmonious colouring, are outstanding examples of his work, particularly for their freedom of design and vigour of modelling. The Silenus group is a remarkably lively and well-knit affair, and the Paris *ensemble* the most imaginative composition of figures in landscape that I know of any English painter before Hogarth. The paintings owe their excellent state of preservation to having been boarded up and covered with canvas until 28 years ago. The staircase itself, with massive flat handrail and double bulbous balusters, is of Inigo Jones pattern, and of the then newly introduced wood mahogany, which must have been very expensive. The ceiling design, also from Inigo Jones, is well adapted to enclosing painted panels but seems never to have done so. At the foot of the stairs is a remarkable grandfather clock, the movements by William Hayler of Chatham (late eighteenth century), the case lacquered, in browns and gold with versions of Raphael's Cartoons on the front. Its golden brown colouring is perfect against Thornhill's sepia walls.

John Baynes had married Mary, daughter of a Colonel Beke, whose wife was a Lee of Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, a legal family. These are probably some of the ancestors framed in the saloon. Mr. and Mrs. Baynes hang on either side of the door from the hall, painted by Vanderbank, 1727, he in scarlet robes. He did not live to enjoy the retired ease for which, according to the inscription in the hall, he had destined Monthavering—as the house was originally called; he died after a "lingering sickness" in 1737, aged 60, leaving the house to his widow with remainder to his only surviving child, their daughter Lucy, and a legacy to his faithful clerk who he desired should be employed about the estate. By 1750 the daughter had married Francis Lee (a kinsman?), but died before her mother, buried at Havering, 1771. Francis Lee apparently inherited the place but let it till about 1776 to Richard Neeve, merchant, later first Baronet of Dagnams, Governor of the Bank of England at the time of the Gordon

Riots, 1780. By then the occupier was John Smith, afterwards Sir J. Smith Burges, Bt., a Director of the East India Company. The ownership passed through various hands, but the tenant remained till his death in 1803, and his widow till her marriage in 1816 to John, 4th Earl Poulett, her neighbour at Thorndon. It was almost certainly during this long tenancy that the wings were added containing a large dining-room and drawing-room respectively. In the nineteenth century the place passed through various hands till acquired by Sir John J. Smith in 1915.

Lady Smith's remarkable collection of furniture, and also of needlework and other objects, finds an ideal setting in this exquisite little house to which it gives additional beauty and interest. Much of it is, very rightly, put away in these times, including most of the 17th-century needlework and the dressing-table of David Carrick's suite (the remainder is in the Victoria and Albert Museum) which generally lives in the saloon. Yet even so, sufficient remains to furnish the main rooms delightfully. In the saloon, for example, there is the outstanding harpsichord by Kirckman, dated 1758, in a lovely walnut case. Above it is a set of embossed water-colour drawings of flowers in black and gold lacquer frames



8.—AT THE FOOT OF THE STAIRS

The clock case is lacquered golden brown with designs from Raphael's Cartoons

—similar in process to Samuel Dixon of Dublin's "basso-relievs" of birds issued about 1750. In another corner (Fig. 5) can be seen a Queen Anne walnut X chair, and black lacquered knee-hole desk and dressing mirror. The large drawing-room is, in peacetime, a veritable museum of 17th-century art, but, besides lying outside the story of the house, is not at present open. This applies also to some of the six principal bedrooms. The most important one, over the saloon, is panelled in pine and is usually hung with a splendid set of 17th-century worsted needlework. But the charming mahogany bedroom at the north-west corner (Fig. 7) still has its delightful assembly of late 18th-century furniture. Besides the old patchwork quilt and the pretty late overmantel mirror, may be noted the "grate flower piece"—a panel painted to take the place of the flower arrangements set in fireplaces in summer.

Important as would have been the mediæval palace of Flowering-atte-Bower, had its buildings come down to us, the house that carries on its name is a no less precious monument of early Georgian architecture for being on a miniature scale, indeed the more so for that, and stored as it is with the representative arts of the epoch.



9.—THE MAHOGANY STAIRCASE, WITH THORNHILL'S MURALS IN SEPIA



10.—SILENUS IN CHIAROSCURO, BY THORNHILL
These staircase decorations are outstanding examples of his work

WHAT MAKES ANIMALS CHARGE?

By FRANK W. LANE

THERE died last year the author of one of the most original books on natural history published in recent years. The author was Dr. George Crile and the book is entitled *Intelligence, Power and Personality* (McGraw-Hill, 1941—published only in the U.S.A.).

Dr. Crile was a surgeon, and was impressed by the high incidence among civilised man of certain diseases which never appeared in wild and domestic animals. Most, if not all, of these diseases are related to the expenditure of energy. Dr. Crile believed, therefore, that it would be of value to make a comprehensive study of the energy-controlling organs in animals and to compare the data thus obtained with similar data on the same organs in human beings.

The collection of the necessary facts took over 10 years. Dr. Crile received data from various helpers, but in addition he conducted expeditions in tropical Africa, subtropical and temperate America and in the subarctic regions. Because further information was then desired on human metabolism expeditions were also made to Guatemala and to the Hawaiian Islands.

100,000 MILES TRAVELLED

Altogether some 100,000 miles were covered by these expeditions, in the course of which were tabulated the weights of the bodies, glands and other organs of over 3,500 animals and men—from grasshopper to elephant, slug to 60-ton finback whale.

The thoroughness with which Dr. Crile and his helpers laboured may be gauged from the following passage on the work in the Ruit Valley in Tanganyika.

"Here perhaps a greater concentration of wild life abounds than in any other known region of the earth, and here in the field we weighed not only each of the 220 animals that we studied but also every organ of each animal and sometimes the skins and the skeletons.

"Routinely, all animals except the largest were brought into our field laboratory, where they were weighed. The skin and every organ of the body were weighed separately. In all instances we collected the brain and pituitary gland, the eyes, the thyroid gland, the adrenal glands, the celiac ganglia and sympathetic complex, the heart, the kidneys, the lungs, the liver, the genitalia, often the spleen, and a section of the larynx and trachea. . . . In the case of the elephant it was necessary to weigh 176 different parcels in the course of the dissection in order to determine the entire weight of 14,640 pounds."

The energy-controlling organs are the brain, heart, thyroid and adrenal glands. It was the securing of these organs, therefore, that was the chief objective of the various expeditions.

THE THYROID GLAND

The thyroid gland governs the level of constant energy. It supplies the tireless, long-distance-running energy of the timber wolf and hunting dog. Likewise it is the thyroid gland which enables the frightened deer or antelope to keep up the steady pace that often finally outdistances the pursuer. In these and similar pursuing and fleeing animals the weight of the thyroid gland is only slightly below that of the adrenal glands. Incidentally it is in man alone among land creatures that the thyroid outweighs the adrenals, the proportion being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

The adrenal glands stimulate outburst or flash energy. By pouring adrenalin into the blood stream at the moment of danger or crisis the whole organism is stepped up to the point of highest physical efficiency. It is the adrenal glands which energise the cat-like animals for their *blitzkrieg* attack on their prey, and it is the same glands which supply the power for the lightning-like dash for safety of the predator's agile prey. Among these animals the adrenal glands considerably outweigh the thyroid.

It should perhaps be added that the pituitary gland is now regarded as exercising a regulating function over the activities of all

the other endocrine glands, including the thyroid and adrenals. As one writer has put it, the pituitary is the "leader of the endocrine orchestra."

In Dr. Crile's list of 3,734 animal weights it is possible to run through the animal kingdom and, with the above facts in mind, to obtain a fair understanding of the type of life lived by a given animal merely by noting the relative size of its adrenal and thyroid glands.

CRISIS GLANDS

For example, in a flamingo, which lives a fairly placid life with an easy food supply, the thyroid gland weighs .27 grams and the adrenals .34, i.e. they are roughly of equal weight. But in the case of a tawny eagle, which obtains its prey by swift and violent action, the relative figures were .12 and .35, i.e. the crisis glands were three times the weight of those necessary for constant energy.

Again, in the sluggish crocodile the thyroid gland weighed 3.77 grams against the adrenals' 4.17—again approximately equal. But in the case of the highly active mountain lion the relative figures were 2.20 and 9.6—the glands releasing outburst energy were over four times heavier than those regulating the power for day-to-day living.

One of the most striking instances of the implication of the gland weight figures is provided by two birds in the same family. In the European stork thyroid and adrenals are approximately of equal weight, but in the African marabou stork the adrenal glands are more than three times the weight of the thyroid.

Why should there be this great difference between two birds of the same family? The solution is provided by a study of the life histories of the two birds. The European stork is a migratory bird, finding a good food supply at each end of its journey. Therefore it needs sustained energy for its long migration flights but has little need for crisis energy in securing its prey. Hence both glands are approximately equal.

The African marabou stork, on the other hand, is not a migratory bird. It is a scavenger, flies very strongly and is a fighter, often competing with vultures for its prey. Such life habits indicate a need for a good supply of crisis energy, i.e. heavy adrenal glands. Thus a study of the life habits of these two storks provides the solution to the otherwise baffling question of the great difference in the gland arrangement of two birds of the same family.

ELEPHANT AND MOUSE

Dr. Crile has a chapter entitled *Elephant and Mouse* in which he compares the physical make-up and energy characteristics of these two vastly different animals. In the case of the African elephant, which has practically no enemies apart from man and whose normal life is one of the most placid in the animal kingdom, the thyroid and adrenal glands are roughly equal (1.89 : 2.07 lb.). But in the tiny African mouse, whose life is the very epitome of insecurity and whose actions are often reminiscent of living quicksilver, the adrenal glands are nine times as heavy as the thyroid! The mouse is the most highly adrenalised animal known. The same difference is reflected in the heart-beats of these two animals—the figure for the elephant being 28 beats per minute and that for the mouse 300.

In this same chapter some interesting figures are given of the weights of various parts of the bull elephant which Dr. Crile dissected. The weight of the skin was about a ton, and the stomach and intestines with their contents weighed almost another ton. The heart weighed $57\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and measured 51 ins. in circumference. The total weight of the head, including trunk and ears, was over half a ton. The genitalia weighed 90 lb., the liver 235 lb., and the kidneys 40 lb.

The animal possessing the most fulminating energy known is the lion, it being even more powerfully endowed for *blitzkrieg* attack than

the tiger. Dr. Crile compares the adrenal-sympathetic complexes of the lion with that of an alligator. The lion has 82 pairs of nerves extending from its complicated adrenal network; the alligator has but three. Dr. Crile comments on these facts: "No one could fail to see the difference in power that is generated by these two mechanisms."

What is the mechanism of the lion's charge? When a lion leaves the mark for the short explosive charge to its prey there takes place within its body a physical change which is more akin to an explosion than a bodily function. The large adrenal glands pour their crisis-energy-producing fluid into the blood and cause a greater discharge of the vitalising sugar from the liver to enrich the blood stream. The result of these chemical changes is that the lion's brain, heart, lungs and nerves are slammed into top gear and all its immense physical power is concentrated in a terrific outburst of energy which is expended in a few split seconds.

LION'S GREAT LEAP

These facts throw new light on the tremendous leap of the lion which has long been a source of wonder to men who have hunted the king of beasts. The same facts also largely explain why a charging lion is so difficult to stop. Once a lion has started to charge and all the powerful physical changes mentioned have been set in motion it is very difficult to drop a lion in its tracks. Even with its heart shot away a lion will continue to charge for a dangerous distance. A zoologist has suggested to me, however, that a shot in a vital part of the nervous system would stop it effectively.

Dr. Crile discussed this question with Mr. Leslie Tarlton, a well-known big-game hunter in Africa. Mr. Tarlton said that if an animal was quiet and not roused, a shot through the heart would drop it almost in its tracks, but if it was already active the same shot might result in a vigorous charge.

When a lion, whose bodily faculties are geared to such a high energy potential, is confined in a zoo where, of course, its food supply is assured and it has no occasion to use its power of explosive energy, its glands undergo profound modifications. The adrenal glands of a lion in the wild state are 25 per cent. heavier than those of a lion in captivity. In addition, many captive lions suffer from goitre, and the heart degenerates.

If the organs of the wild lion when made captive undergo such modifications, what changes are wrought in such an animal as the domestic cow, which has been subject to man's selective breeding for generations? Here is an enlightening comparison between the weights of the energy-controlling organs of a nursing buffalo and the average figures for 218 Jersey cows:—

Jersey cows: Body weight 956 lb., brain weight 407.70 grams, thyroid weight 27.90 grams, adrenal weight 27.40 grams, heart weight 1,605 grams.

Nursing buffalo: Body weight 1,261 lb., brain weight 642.38 grams, thyroid weight 37.30 grams, adrenal weight 43.27 grams, heart weight 3,050 grams.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION

What these figures mean in terms of physical deterioration from the wild state can be seen in the life history of the Jersey cow. By selective breeding and protection man has made this cow into a first-rate milk factory, but the toll this breeding has taken is shown by the following facts. The breeding of the Jersey cow is becoming more difficult, and aid is increasingly needed to achieve delivery of the calves. So much of the cow's calcium goes into the production of milk that there is not enough to ensure the health of the calf. The bones of the Jersey cows' calves are becoming brittle in consequence. There is also evidence which suggests that the eyesight of the cow and its resistance to disease are deteriorating.

PIGMIES OF THE FIELD

Written and Illustrated by PHYLLIS KELWAY

THE pigmy shrew is undoubtedly difficult to catch alive, and several naturalists have admitted that they found it almost impossible to transport this tiny mammal alive from the field to a cage.

When trapping for voles and long-tailed field mice some time ago, I became most annoyed with some unknown person or animal who sprang my traps and then vanished. Whatever bait I used—cheese, nut or meat—the doors of the traps went down, but one day a cage was left behind right in the centre of the trap's floor. This was a black blob of excreta which I knew from experience came from neither bank vole, field vole nor long-tailed field mouse.

My suspicions were aroused in the right direction. Obviously, the creature which had eaten the bait, sprung the trap and then vanished, must either have been small enough to make good its escape between the wires of the trap, or strong enough to push up the door after it had dropped. On measuring the distance between the wires I found it was $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. By what was to me a complicated sum and by the slightest knowledge of engineering I reduced the gap to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Now, immature pigmy shrews can squeeze through even that interval, but adult pigmies and also common shrews must stay behind bars placed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart.

Very quickly I caught numbers of the culprits. They were sometimes pigmies and sometimes common shrews. I found that it was absolutely necessary to visit the traps every two hours. Few shrews will stay alive in a trap for longer than that period. This is partly due to the shrew's rapid digestion (although this can be counteracted by a large amount of bait) and also by the nervous temperament of an animal which cannot stand hard usage. I think too that shrews die quickly from cold, for a shrew will gather all the bits of

how the comparative length of tail and body distinguishes each.

It is all very well to say that the pigmy is a more finely-built animal and that it is more slender in every part and relatively longer than the common. All this is true, but it is of little help when you hold one of the species in the hand without hope of having a glimpse of the other. The pigmy is the smaller species, but in the field you may meet youthful common shrews to confound your politics. Nevertheless, the length of the two species, and especially the relative length of the tail and body, is the true mark of identity.

The length of an adult common shrew—that is, head and body to base of tail—is usually about 70 millimetres. I have measured one of 82 millimetres, and at the other end of the scale you may find a minimum of 58 millimetres. The same dimension in the pigmy is a maximum of 60 millimetres. The minimum does not matter, as there is no smaller shrew to confuse matters. Few common shrews are less than 65 millimetres; therefore any shrew measuring more than 60 millimetres is a common (with the exception, of course, of the water shrew, which is larger again and therefore leaves the pigmy a clear field).

Maximum tail length of the common shrew is 45 millimetres. I believe a specimen with a tail of 46 millimetres was once recorded. The average here is probably 39 millimetres. The average of the pigmy's tail is probably the same, but, on a smaller body length, the relatively longer tail in the pigmy is nearly always clearly seen without the need for actual measuring. Loosely speaking, therefore, you may say that the pigmy's tail is about two-thirds of the head and body length, while the common shrew's tail is about one-half of the body length. These tail lengths are exclusive of the terminal hairs.



COCONUT SHELL UNDER WHICH FIVE PIGMY SHREWS WERE BORN

Another guide in size is the length of the hind foot. This length in the pigmy is about 10 millimetres, and it is safe to say that any shrew whose hind foot measures 12 millimetres or more is not a pigmy.

We have not much reliable information about the breeding of the pigmy. This tiny irascible mammal is a trial in captivity to any naturalist. I once kept a female pigmy for over 12 months. My breeding experiments have been very much of the hit or miss variety, but even so I have been able to make a few notes that will be a basis for further understanding.

Most litters are born between May and September, or in October in a mild year. It is almost impossible to identify the sexes before February; this fact alone obviously makes breeding arrangements a trifle awkward. In my own trials, the female proved her sex by disposing of any surplus males as soon as the young were born. One female killed her husband as well. She constructed a perfect nest of dry grasses beneath an empty coconut shell, bringing forth five young scarcely the size of bluebottles and quite pink and naked. The young, as far as I could see, did not leave the nest until they were half grown and able to push mother around; and I believe these stay-at-home characteristics of the young hold good to some extent in the wild. Their dam was a splendid parent, renewing the nest with fresh bedclothes as required, and taking food into the nest during the last weeks of the babies' sojourn within. The period of gestation has been put at three weeks, but I should suggest (from my still limited experience) 19 days.



SLIGHTLY ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH OF A COMMON SHREW

grass and leaves that it can drag into the trap from outside in an attempt to keep itself warm.

Nowadays I can trap live shrews at any time without the loss of a single life so long as I visit the traps regularly; but there are quite a number of simple things to learn about the habits of shrews before one may know exactly where the creatures have their permanent quarters.

Pigmy shrews and common shrews often share the same runways. They make use of the tunnels fashioned by voles and field mice. This is because shrews are surprisingly feeble physically, in spite of their alarming ferocity and pugnacity. They are poor diggers, and are quite incapable of boring a hole through any but the most crumbly soil.

After one has handled dozens of both species, pigmy and common shrews, it is hard to understand how anyone can fail to distinguish the species; but this is an unjustifiable conceit. Pigmy and common shrews, so general all over the country, are certainly not easy for the layman to identify. After you have measured both species side by side, you can see at once



TINY BUT FEROCIOUS—PIGMY SHREWS

WELLS: THEIR MIRACLES AND LEGENDS

By GARETH H. BROWNING

THE popular belief in the miraculous powers of wells has largely passed away, but a new reverence for the wells as antiquities is taking its place. Numerous springs and wells have been diverted or filled up in the course of drainage or other works or have been simply abandoned to decay, but in many districts the old superstructures are being restored or rebuilt, as at Holywell Bay, Cornwall, in accordance with ancient designs.

In former days those for whom the physician had given up hope often took their maladies to the healing wells, which usually meant holy wells. If they could afford the journey they went on pilgrimage to some renowned and fashionable centre, travelling in the company of a throng as animated as those which Chaucer has depicted. Their spirits were strengthened by pious hopes, their pious hopes confirmed by the warrant of Holy Church and their physical comfort assured at the inns which sprang up at such centres to receive them. They drank, or bathed in, the waters, perhaps performing the elaborate local ritual, and made in return an offering at the oratory or near-by chapel that might compare favourably with the physician's fee.

Plenty of wells were available, though most were of more or less local repute. Especially was this so in such a county as Cornwall, where in the early days of the faith hermit saints had sanctified the numerous springs they used. If a well had not received its miraculous powers from some such association, its virtue was sure to be authenticated by some other equally sacred or supernatural episode. Its waters might have been blessed by a saint or conjured from the soil by prayer. It might be that it had served, actually or traditionally, as a baptismal font in the early days of the Conversion, as in the case of St. Chad's Well at Wilne, Derbyshire, and St. Cuthbert's Well at Bellingham, Northumberland.

Again, a well often had such a marvellous origin that, to eyes vigilant to read the divine message, its healing properties must necessarily be assumed. The waters of St. Winefred's Well at Holywell gushed forth at the spot where the head of that seventh-century maiden rolled after its severance by a disappointed princely suitor. As a testimony, one might gaze on the discarded crutches and stretchers disposed in the chapel vaulting.

St. Keyne's Well, at Liskeard, Cornwall, issued forth when St. Cadoc, in the fifth century, stuck his staff in the ground; but something more than healing resided in its depths. Husband

or wife who first drank of its waters after the wedding thereby secured ascendancy in the partnership. Southey versifies an old story arising out of this belief. A rustic, narrating the legend, ruefully describes his own experience:

I hasten'd as soon as the wedding was done,
And left my wife in the porch;
But i' faith she had been wiser than me,
For she took a bottle to church.

Many wells did, in fact, and still do, possess some therapeutic value, and it would be rash to discount too heavily the possibilities of faith-healing in respect of a number of maladies. For some reason the most widespread remedy in demand was for sore eyes or defective vision. Many a poor tailor or sempstress, vexed by unremitting toil under feeble illumination, was seen laving tired eyes at the old Jenny Newton's Well at Oxford. Near Ashburton, Dartmoor, is a spring that to-day is used for bathing weak eyes. It is called the Gulwell, a contraction of its ancient denomination of St. Gudula's Well, and St. Gudula was, appropriately enough, the patron saint of the blind, having a lantern for his attribute. Other popular remedies were for leprosy, barrenness in women, ague, rheumatism, wounds and sores and the maladies of children.

In attempts to bring lunatics to their senses mediæval superstition attained fantastic complexity. At the Cornish St. Nonna's Well, Altarnun, the water was conducted into a square, walled enclosure and the afflicted man was placed on the curb with his back to the flood and then summarily knocked in by a violent blow on the chest. The victim's rage was quietened by a combination of chill and exhaustion and he was then haled to the neighbouring church, where masses were said for his recovery. If the ruthless treatment failed the experiment was repeated as long as any hope of life or recovery remained.

An advance on the mere restoration of sanity is seen in the attributes of Sketchley Well in Warwickshire. There, by drinking the water, one could sharpen one's wits, so that it became a proverbial saying of a witty man that "he had been to Sketchley."

Some wells were prophetic and "drummed," or ran dry or in other ways behaved abnormally, as a convincing portent of calamity—death in the family of the neighbouring lord, famine and dear corn, war, pestilence or civil commotion.

St. Helen's Well at Rushton Spencer in Staffordshire dried up at the approach of the Civil War and again at the execution of the Martyr King. A spring in the parish of Warling-



YEW TREE WELL, TISSINGTON
Decorated for the annual festival

ham, Surrey, was in the habit of rising at the advent of some crisis in Church or State, marking in this manner the restoration of Charles II, the plague of London and the revolution of 1688.

There were also divining wells and wishing wells and even, as at St. Elian's Well in Denbighshire, cursing wells useful for anathematising one's enemies. From the divining wells you could obtain information concerning your matrimonial destiny. From the numerous wishing wells you might, with sufficient faith and observance of ritual, obtain almost any of your heart's desires, most of which also concerned matrimony. The invocation whispered by tremulous maidens at St. Catharine's Well, Melton Abbey, is very charming in its naivety and the impulsive urgency of its concluding plea:

A husband, St. Catharine.
A handsome one, St. Catharine.
A rich one, St. Catharine.
A nice one, St. Catharine.
And soon, St. Catharine.

It is singular that the offering to the presiding



CHAPEL AT ST. WINEFRED'S WELL, HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE



CANOPY OVER THE WELL



ST. CADOC'S WELL, LISKEARD
Water ran forth when St. Cadoc stuck his staff in the ground

spirit of a holy well or spring was almost invariably worthless or of trifling value. Sometimes it consisted of a cake, small coin or rusty nail, but far more commonly it was a scrap of clothing, or a pin—generally a bent one. The pin tribute may, perhaps, be compared with the old practice of driving a nail or pin into an idol or other revered object as a forceful

reminder to an absent-minded or over-pestered spirit that you expected a reply to your appeal.

There is a story—it may be a modern fabrication—which fancifully purports to explain the local tribute of a pin—in this instance a straight one. The Fairy's Pin Well near Selby, Yorkshire, in common with a number of others, was placed under the dominion of the fairies. Their principal food was honey, which they preferred to obtain fresh by shooting down the bees as they returned laden to the hive. Their implement was a bow made of vine tendrils, their arrows thorns. The fairies, having by chance come into possession of a pin, were quick to realise its possibilities as an arrow. So they cast a spell over a young damsel who came to consult their well or spring in amorous perplexity and instructed her that henceforth those who sought knowledge of their future husbands must pay the tribute of a pin—and a good, sharp, straight one. In this way the fairies assured a supply of missiles for the shoot.

For a long time wells formed the centres for wakes and fairs and rural sports and dancing. In many places the rustics assembled at the springs and streams on what they called Sugar and Water Sunday, to drink the waters sweetened with sugar. In the North of England this beverage constituted the lasses' treat, and the observance was repeated by the males in the stronger form of ale or punch quaffed at the village inn.

A few places remain, notably Tissington in Derbyshire and other districts in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Westmorland and Lancashire, where the people turn out annually *en masse* in festive attire and holiday mood to dress their wells with elaborate floral offerings.

The old universal reverence has passed. Roman Catholics still make their pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Winifred, and the Catholic peasantry of Ireland remain largely faithful to



ST. CHAD'S WELL, LICHFIELD
The waters are said now to be used for the making of ale

their traditional beliefs. Cornish rustics have not wholly ceased to resort to their crumbling wells for relieving defects of vision, but the once hallowed waters of the pool by St. Chad's Well at Lichfield are now said to contribute to the purpose of making ale and those of the old well at Fritham in Hampshire, which once cleansed the leper, to-day cure the mange of dogs.

AMERICAN FRIENDS A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

ALL here who ever met him will, I am very sure, have been truly sorry to read the other day of the death at Houston, Texas, of that fine American golfer, George Rotan. He was not only a fine golfer but a most delightful and interesting man with a peculiar dry humour of his own which was a joy if ever, and it was not easy, he could be induced to make a speech after a golfing dinner. I met him first in the United States in 1922 and in the following year he came here as a member of the Walker Cup side and covered himself, as I shall narrate, with very particular glory in the match. Afterwards he was seen no more here as an official golfer, but he came here twice with his wife and family on private visits and the last time I saw him was only a very few days before war broke out. We kept up for years a friendly if intermittent correspondence and I feel that I must pay this tiny tribute to one of the most lovable of all the many American friends that we have had the chance of meeting in the years between the two wars.

* * *

Moreover the name of George Rotan stirs in me memories of two of the most remarkable golfing feats which I can recall, one in the United States and one here. Perhaps I may be allowed to meander a little where those memories lead me. As soon as I think of the year 1922 I find myself unconsciously beginning to whistle the tune of *Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Sheehan* which was then metaphorically ravaging the American continent. There was never a golfing dinner without that song with suitably topical verses as to some of those present. However, this is meandering to excess. One of the places where we sang the song was no doubt Pine Valley, to which a tremendous course—and charming spot—for Walker Cup team had been kindly invited for a couple of nights. One of the first players we met there was George Rotan, tall, dark, and handsome, with a humorous mouth and a faintest touch of the Red Indian in his looks. We were told he was a good golfer, but none of us had ever heard of him; we were destined to find out all about him next day. I have called Pine Valley

a tremendous course and so it is, but at first sight there appears no reason why a man who keeps straight should not do a good score there. I suppose there is no reason, but as one sees a little more of it one realises that he must keep really straight and that the punishment for crookedness can be condign. Still the visitor is inclined to think at first that its terrors have been exaggerated.

If I may be egotistical for a moment, I was one of such visitors when on the morning after our arrival we were sternly sent out on a medal round. For eight holes all went wonderfully well and I had holed them in, I think, an average of fours. It may even have been one under fours, but here it is likely that distance lends enchantment to my card. At any rate, whatever that score was for eight holes, for nine holes it did not exist. The hole was only of the length of a drive and a pitch, but I never holed out on its narrow little green beset with bunkers, from one of which into another made an agreeable game of ping-pong. I cannot exactly remember the scores in which any of the rest of our party did hole out, but they were none of them very good; and then when we had all finished came the news that this to us rather mysterious Rotan was doing wonderful things. Very soon he had safely hit his second over the water jump guarding the home green (Pine Valley is a course to induce hydrophobia) and in another minute or two we heard his score, incredulous and awe-stricken. It was 69, and I have never ceased to regret that I saw no more of it than the last hole, for it must surely have been one of the best ever played.

* * *

George came on with us to the National Golf Links, though he was not playing in the Walker Cup that year and I have one little memory of him there, which has perhaps a general application. The greens at the National were decidedly fast, though not at all outrageously so to those used to our seaside courses on windy days. There was a wind on the morning I played with him and the greens at Pine Valley had been of a temperate pace, while I believe the greens of his native Texas

were very slow. Up to the green he played beautifully, but when he got there there was no limit to the number of putts he took. Four was nothing out of the common, and I never have seen a fine golfer so baffled by conditions strange to him. The next day he had mastered the putting and in the meantime he had taught me a lesson, if indeed I needed it, not to think myself clever for being able to do the accustomed thing, nor other people stupid over the unaccustomed.

* * *

Next year, 1923, saw the first Walker Cup match in this country at St. Andrews. It seemed as if we had a good chance of revenge, for the American side was largely a new one with only three of the victors of the previous year at the National, and no Bobby Jones. We had a very good chance and we seemed at one time to have victory in our grasp, but it was wrenched from us in the last round by a great American spurt. Perhaps the most startling and brilliant share in this spurt was that of George Rotan, and with it I come to the second of those remarkable feats that I mentioned before. In the singles he was playing third on the American side against Willis Mackenzie and for the first 14 holes Willis was in overpowering form. At the end of the Long Hole In he was six up and all seemed over. Then George began his spurt, and I daresay he got a little help from his opponent because that is the way with spurts; at any rate he won all the last four holes and was only two down at lunch. After lunch he was at it again harder than ever and when he had reached the point where he had been six down in the morning he was now six up, six up and four to play. I do not precisely remember the figures in which he had done the 18 holes, from fourteenth to fourteenth, but I know it sparkled with fours and threes, and anybody of an arithmetical turn can roughly calculate how many of them he must have won. Am I not justified in deeming it in such a match against such an opponent a truly astonishing feat?

That effort of George Rotan's may well have inspired the collective effort made by his comrades that afternoon. It is a long time ago

now and we have at last won a Walker Cup match and so may be sensibly cheerful and dispassionate about it, but the loss of that match was at the time a bitter disappointment. Tolley and Wethered had given us a great start in the foursomes by beating Ouimet and Sweetser by quite a lot; we had won two other foursomes and lost one. A lead of one in the foursomes is of immense value on the second day and a lead of two ought almost to be decisive. Besides, after the morning round in the singles our side was ahead in the majority of matches; not ahead by much, but still leading and surely we could not be robbed. Then our adversaries began to come up from

behind with a mighty rush. Roger Wethered, the new Amateur Champion, had played very well to be two up with three to play against Francis Ouimet. He went on playing just as well for he had the last three holes in 4, 4, 4; but that was only good enough for a half, because Francis finished 3, 4, 3. Fred Wright was likewise two down with three to play against Holderness and he went one better, not in score but in result, for he won all three holes and the match. Tolley beat Sweetser and John Wilson beat Herron, but Marston and Willing and Gardner all won, the last by getting a diabolical four out of the heavy grass at the back of the home green. So America won five singles and

halved one and won the whole match by a single point.

Looking back over all the team matches I have played in or seen, I cannot remember, and certainly not on so great an occasion, a united rush to compare with that one. Each player seemed to take fire from his comrade, and I like to think that it was George Rotan who first lighted the flame. It is pleasant too to think, especially in these days, when people say, as they sometimes justifiably do, that international sport does more harm than good, that nobody has ever said it about the Walker Cup. To it we owe many severe lessons, but never anything but pleasantness and friendship.

CORRESPONDENCE

NORWICH ASSEMBLY ROOMS

SIR,—I have just read with the greatest interest the article on the old Assembly Rooms in Norwich in *COUNTRY LIFE* of March 3. As a child I was at school there. I remember even then how much I liked it.

In the very large room you do not show that a great deal of the ceiling work was removed in the '90s—some pieces of plaster were found on our desks. So the school authorities removed our class into the banquet room for the term. As far as I remember there was a very fine design of wreaths which was taken down.

I remember hearing that the plasterwork was done by Italian workmen. Outside there was a large playground with a couple of very old apple trees and two large lilacs. Our head mistress Miss Gadsden lived in a house at the end of the left wing if you look at the building. Next door was the Noverre dancing school. I hope very much the Assembly Rooms will survive the war. A curious feature was that there is no grand staircase to the upper floor—we were told the rooms upstairs were used as card rooms.—VIVIANE CLARK, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.

ACOUSTIC JARS?

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Hubert E. Illingworth, asks (*COUNTRY LIFE*, March 10) what is the purpose of jars such as those found in the masonry at Fountains Abbey.

In Bramshott Church, Hampshire, are two of these in a glass case. They were found in the tower wall when it was restored in the last century. The body of these jars is

round with a protruding neck. When the jars were discovered in Fountains Abbey in the 1850s the necks were described as "protruding from the wall face like guns from the side of a warship."

I referred the question of their purpose to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who very kindly sent me the following information from one of the architects to the Ministry of Works.

"The pots, as far as my experience goes, are always built in with their rims flush with the walls; the expression 'protruding like guns from the side of a ship' is misleading. The jars used at Fountains had large open mouths, not necks which could project. Their appearance suggests a ship's gun ports not projecting guns."

"The problem of what function these pots were intended to perform has not been solved, but the positions in which they are usually found, i.e. quires and belfries suggests that they were introduced in the hopes of getting better resonance."

"The position of the jars is against their being used for drying damp walls; there would be no need to dry out the walls of belfries or the walls carrying the quire stalls, which are internal—apart from this is the fact that they were built in, not inserted."

"The system of introducing porous earthenware tubes into a damp wall to absorb and dissipate the moisture, known as the Knoffen system, is a comparatively recent idea."

"What little literary evidence there is all favours the idea of the better acoustic properties of hollow as opposed to solid masonry walls."

"Occasionally jars may be found built into the haunches of vaulting to reduce the load on the vaulting."

There at the moment the question rests.

Judging from the technique of the Bramshott jars—which are in red earthenware about 6 ins. across the round bowl but with a long thin neck making them 8 ins. high all over—I think they are Norman.—A. G. WADE (Major), Ash Cottage, Bentley, Hampshire.

FAMILY PEWS

SIR,—Dr. Eccles's admirable article about family pews with its photographs (March 10) reminds me of a sad story of a "faculty pew." Many years ago a friend was the possessor not only of one of the famous historic English houses but also of a faculty pew in the village church. I never saw this pew myself because before I was of an age to pay visits, the incumbent of the parish tore out the

pew during the absence of the owner and re-seated the ancient church with Victorian horrors. This apparently he had no right to do, as the pew was entailed as fully as the castle itself, but the deed was done. The squire was so enraged at the loss of his pew that, though he remained on the outward good terms he felt necessary between the parson and the squire, he never entered the church again.

This pew also had a history. When Queen Elizabeth stayed at the castle she used, so tradition recorded, to sit in the faculty pew and when she thought that the sermon had exceeded a reasonable length she held up her large watch and tapped it smartly. He would have been a bold man who continued his discourse!

Dr. Eccles's article and No. 1 photograph make one reflect on the real destined use of the parclose, for the photograph is so reminiscent of the parcloses of several English churches and one at Roermond in Holland. My photograph shows the parclose in the 15th-century church at Lapford in Devon. No one has ever been able to explain to us their use. Might not the parcloses have been really family pews?

I wonder if it was from a family pew that Bob Sawyer hired a boy to summon him on Sunday mornings to fictitious patients!—DOROTHY HAMILTON DEAN, Buckfastleigh, South Devon.

THE INVERARAY ARCHITECTS

SIR,—The additional information about Roger Morris produced by Mr. Hussey (March 17) is most interesting, and would seem to allow the work at Goodwood to be included in his *œuvre*.

In my letter to you on his connection with Inveraray I forbore, for reasons of space, to raise another question relating to the same building which may now be permitted. The greater part of the rich interior treatment of the Castle dates from two later periods, i.e. the 1770s and the early 1800s. Your article questioned the tradition that Robert Adam had any association with Inveraray, and indeed at the Castle there are preserved detailed but undated designs of friezes and cornices executed in several of the rooms, obviously dating from the 1770 period, and signed "William Mylne." The *Dictionary of Architecture*, however, records that Robert Mylne, whose work is well known, carried out work here as late as 1806. On the other hand there is a portrait at Inveraray of the beautiful Duchess (Elizabeth Gunning), whereon a modern plaque records that it was given to "Robert" Mylne by the Duke her husband in 1777 (presumably as a friendly token), and returned to the Castle by one of Mylne's descendants in the 1880s, when evidently the plaque was attached to it.

To confuse the issue still further there exist other designs at Inveraray of executed work both in the Castle and in the town, signed "Joseph Bonomi" and dated 1806. Bonomi was at the time working at Roseneath,

another seat of the Dukes of Argyll, and his very distinctive work is obviously in a later style than William and/or Robert Mylne's. From this I conclude that the *Dictionary of Architecture* is wrong in recording that Robert Mylne was working at Inveraray in 1806. It was William, presumably a brother, who had contributed the recognisably "Adam" work to the interior a generation earlier. The *Dictionary of Architecture* furthermore ascribes one of the beautiful bridges in the grounds over the River Aray, known as "Frew's Bridge," to James Adam, whereas local tradition ascribes it to an architect by name of "Frew." Now who was Frew? It would be interesting to learn something of him and William Milne, in addition to Roger Morris.—JAMES LEES-MILNE, 104, Cheyne Walk, S.W.10.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND INCOME-TAX

SIR,—It may seem strange to write of prisoners of war and relief from income-tax in the same sentence, but it will be seen from the following that they can be closely associated.

It is not generally known that a soldier abroad (and this applies both to his absence as a fighting man and as a prisoner) may come for income-tax purposes under the category of people not resident and not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. He therefore qualifies for the relief given to this class on the interest on various Government issues.

Briefly, the conditions on which relief can be obtained are: If a prisoner has maintained no residence in the United Kingdom he is treated as not resident for the whole time he is abroad provided it covers a complete income-tax year. If, on the other hand, he does maintain a residence (as most do) he is treated after three years' absence as not resident for the whole period of his absence except for that income-tax year which includes his departure or return.

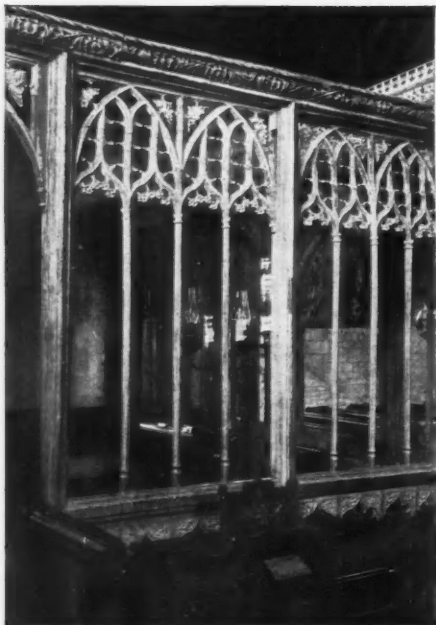
This is a point which may not be appreciated by the relatives or representatives of the men who are away or by the men themselves, with the result that an opportunity to claim a rebate may be missed.—CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary, Income-tax Payers' Society, 444, Abbey House, 2, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

HORSE LORE

SIR,—To the "county beliefs" as given in your recent delightful article *The Lore of the Horse*, may I add one more for Suffolk? There was at one time a persistent belief that if one put horse-hairs into a stream they would turn into eels!—ALLAN JOHNSON, Beauchamp Cottage, 21, Crown Vale, S.E.19.

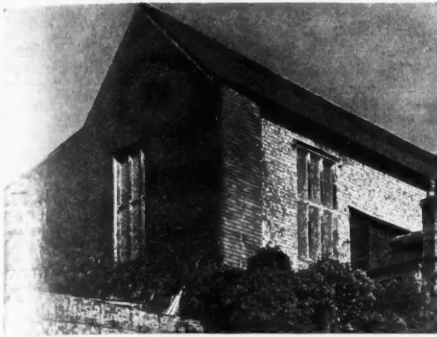
NOTES FROM NORFOLK

SIR,—During the last fortnight of February fifteen white-fronted geese were seen passing almost daily over the small island on which I live. They generally pass after 10 a.m. in an



THE PARCLOSE IN LAPFORD CHURCH

See letter: Family Pews



THE ELIZABETHAN WINDOWS OF
WESTGATE CHAPEL, LEWES

See letter: At Lewes

erly direction and fairly high, turning westward in the evening. I kept once, when I saw them flying south over the small loch quite low. Perhaps they saw me, or they might have settled on it, but they have never been known to alight on this island, which is machair land, good grazing for cattle and sheep and frequented by grey lag and bernacle-geese in the days when they were plentiful. The white-fronted goose seems to prefer the hill or the "garry," the latter being rough grazing adjoining the moorland.

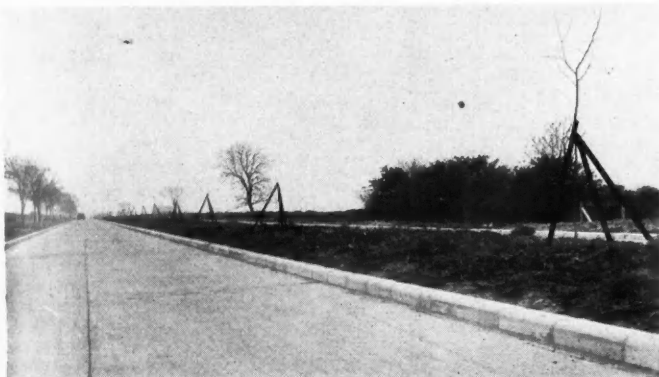
A pair of hooded crows have been roosting in an escallonia bush about 100 yds. from where I sit writing. As they have done no harm as far as I know, they have not been molested, but they always kept at a respectful distance until the middle of this month. As I passed this bush one morning the pair of crows emerged and settled on a low wall less than 20 yds. away. Ten minutes later, on my return, they were still in the same position. Although they nest early, it

seemed to me to be rather too early; however, I went over to the escallonia bush, which is protected by a wire trellis, and began a search for signs of a nest, when immediately one of the "hoodies" came over and settled at the far end of the bush not 5 yds. from me and remained during my search—which, lasting at least three minutes, was fruitless. When I had done he perched on one of the chimneys of the house and was joined by his mate. The following day they were quite as tame, but the strange thing is that I have not seen them since.—G. B., Vallay, Lochmaddy, Isle of North Uist.

AT LEWES

SIR,—Westgate Chapel—which is, I believe, the oldest place of dissentient worship still standing in Lewes—lies back from the High Street, hedged in on the one side by Bull House, the former residence of Tom Paine, and by high buildings on the other. Its real beauty, the south and west sides of the building, is rarely seen by the casual visitor. Indeed it is no easy matter to get a close-up view of the fine Elizabethan windows that look towards the sea, on account of the many close-packed houses on every side.

This photograph, which is the only one I have seen showing this aspect of the meeting-house, was taken from the upper window of the house which in better days was the Britannia Inn in Keere Street.—GEOFFREY ASHBURNER, 10, Keere Street, Lewes, Sussex.



A MODERNISED ROAD IN LEICESTERSHIRE

See letter: Motor Ways of the Future



A LINCOLNSHIRE ROAD PLANTED FOR BEAUTY

See letter: Motor Ways of the Future

RABBITS AND WATER

SIR,—With reference to Major Jarvis's article in COUNTRY LIFE of March 3, the following may be of interest. My Siamese cat put up a young rabbit in the garden and chased it across the lawn to the edge of the moat. In terror the rabbit jumped in, turned, and headed up the moat until it came to a point in the bank nearest to its bury, where it climbed ashore and so



FIGURES OF ST. GEORGE IN A PROCESSION IN THE
BALEARIC ISLES

See letter: A Procession in Iviza

got safely home. Presumably therefore a rabbit has more intelligence than is usually assumed!—L. M. T., Suffolk.

A PROCESSION IN IVIZA

SIR,—The reference in your article on Cobham to the mediæval Church processions reminded me of one I photographed some 20 years ago in the Balearic island of Iviza. The figures of the saints are being carried round the church, escorted by men carrying candles.

On the more important saints' days—e.g. St. George's—the festival is celebrated in churches dedicated to him and the figures of St. George are brought from neighbouring churches to pay him a friendly visit at his shrine and carried in procession to do him honour.—W. J. HEMP, Bod Cywarch, Criccieth, North Wales.

MOTOR WAYS OF THE FUTURE

SIR,—Your article on motor ways of the future, as visualised by the British Road Federation, prompts me to send you two photographs which need no words of mine in explanation. One was taken in North Lincolnshire, near Alkborough. The other shows that portion of the Fosseway near Sixhills, between Newark and Leicester, which was "modernised" a few years before the war. The mechanical planting of the roadside trees in the latter may be seen by the placing of the supporting poles.

I am a motorist myself in peacetime, but hope to be preserved from an England in which one cannot distinguish between roadside trees and telegraph poles.—EDWARD RICHARDSON, W. Bridgford, Nottingham.

A NORFOLK CHURCH PORCH

SIR,—I enclose a photograph, taken a few years ago, of the south porch of Beeston Regis church in Norfolk. As will be seen from the picture, the floor is constructed in unusual fashion, being formed of "knapped" or split flints so laid as to present a shining and glass-like surface. Though floors composed of flint pebbles are not uncommon (e.g. the floor of the Priory Church at Caldy in South Wales), yet I do not recollect to have met elsewhere with a floor made in this ingenious manner.—AELRED WATKIN (Dom), Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Foss, near Bath.

THE CLAPHAM JUNCTION WINDMILL

SIR,—In an issue of COUNTRY LIFE some time back you published a photograph of the old windmill between Clapham Junction and Earlsfield, S.W.

I, being a member of a very old family of Wandsworth Common which settled there about the year 1800,

would like to point out to you the real use of this windmill, vide particulars which I have only just obtained, taken from *The Story of Wandsworth and Putney*, by G. W. C. Green, B.A., and published by Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Limited.

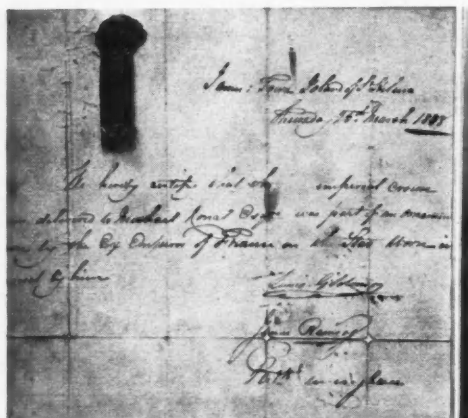
The Wandsworth Common Act was passed in 1871. By this Act the control of the Common was vested in a body of Conservators. The duties of this body were transferred by the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1887, to the



SPLIT-FLINT PAVING IN THE
PORCH OF BEESTON REGIS
CHURCH

See letter: A Norfolk Church Porch

County Council's predecessors. Nowadays the London County Council is responsible for the upkeep of the Common. Lord Spencer surrendered his rights as Lord of the Manor in return for an annuity of £250, which sum was levied out of the rates, but reserved to himself a portion of land adjoining the old London and South Western Railway Company's main line. A sheet of ornamental water on this land was called the Black Sea. The lake was dug by a certain Mr. Wilson, who was the founder of Price's Candle Works at Battersea. Every time



A NAPOLEON RELIC WITH ITS AUTHENTICATION AND A NEARER VIEW

See letter: Relic of Napoleon

he had an addition to his family he built a small island in the lake. In time the number reached thirteen. The old windmill, the remains of which can still be seen, used to pump water into this pond. When the Railway Company cut across the Common they were compelled by Parliament to devote £8,000 annually out of their earnings towards keeping this pond in good condition. The Black Sea has since

in the fifth the owner of the garden and the gardener shall share equally. The owner of the garden shall cut off his share and take it.

If the gardener has not included all the field in the planting, has left a waste place, he shall set the waste place in the share that he takes.

The above is an extract from *The Oldest Code of Laws in the World*, by C. H. W. Johns. This also contains many other elaborate provisions as to the liabilities of market gardeners who cultivate plots of land on lease.—S. H. LOWETH, *Westways, Bearsted, Kent*.

RELIC OF NAPOLEON

SIR,—An authentic relic of Napoleon will be among the objects to be offered by auction at the Assembly Rooms, Gloucester, on March 29-30, in the Gloucestershire Treasure Sale in support of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund. The story of the relic is given by the donor as follows: "My husband's grand-uncle who was in the Honourable East India Company visited St. Helena where his cousin Colonel Swan Hill, R.A., was stationed and twice met Napoleon, who gave him the little crown which was part of the decoration worn by the Emperor and which is now attached to the letter testifying to the fact.—M. Connal, Cirencester." I send you

a photograph of the relic and a second showing it affixed to its authentication.—DENNIS MOSS, *Cirencester, Gloucestershire*.

AN AUSTRALIAN GROTTO-MAKER

SIR,—I wonder whether your readers would like to see these two photographs of "The Old Curiosity Shop" at Ballarat East, Victoria. I saw the house when travelling in Australia in 1939. It is unique. The story of the house told to visitors is that a plasterer named Warrick and his wife were among the crowds who flocked to Australia in search of gold about 1855. He practised his craft and one day began at a bench at the back of his house the task which was to occupy him for the rest of his days—his one recreation. No piece of broken china was too large or too small for his use, and he bribed the local children with pennies and peanuts to bring him every piece they could. The walls in which his garden is enclosed have a gallery of dolls' heads and handles of

all descriptions, and teapot spouts are other features of its decoration. Small china shoes and an old woman's head tell the story of the old woman who lived in a shoe, and there are many other devices. Parts of the work are now 70 years old and Mr. and Mrs. Warrick have been dead many years, but the decorations which were their pride and handiwork are still in good condition.—L. G. NELSON RICHARDSON, *Eastbourne, Sussex*.

HOLY ISLAND: AN ENQUIRY

SIR,—May I have the courtesy of your columns to state that I am anxious to hear from anyone who can refer me to any information concerning the ornithology of the Holy Isle of Lindisfarne, more especially from the earliest times to 1850, but also of any extensive unpublished notes since then, or unusual records.

I am also anxious for details of the practices of agriculture, fishing, quarrying, and other industries on the island, throughout history (but not from, or quoted from, Raine).

And for any notes on the seaweeds and mosses of the island, or any botanical study that has been approached from the ecological standpoint.

And for any facts about the seal colony on the Farnes.—RICHARD PERRY, *Holy Island, Berwick-on-Tweed*.

JOHN PEPYS

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. Derek Pepys Whiteley asks for further information concerning the two John Pepys, father and son, clock-makers. The following items from contemporary newspapers may be of interest. It would seem that they must refer to the son.

"On Thursday last some House-breakers had found means in the Absence of the Servant to take away the Pin of the Window Shutter of the back Part of the Shop of Mr. Pepys, Watchmaker and Jeweller in Fleet street, the Servant having neglected to fasten it on the Inside: In the Evening when he came to shut up, he found the pin missing, and whilst he was making Enquiry for it, the Rogues had return'd, having saw'd it off very near to the Head. The Boy finding it, took no more Notice; the Rogues were making an Attempt early yesterday Morning, but the Watch coming his Rounds alarm'd the House, and happily prevented any Robbery." (*The Weekly Journal or the British Gazetteer*, September 28, 1728.)

"On Tuesday Morning Mr. Pepys, a noted Watchmaker in Fleetstreet, was married to an agreeable young Gentlewoman, of a good Fortune." (*Cf. The Daily Courant*, September 21, 1733).—R. W. SYMONDS, *Bramley, Surrey*.

CROMHALL

SIR,—I am glad to say that Cromhall, to which your correspondent R. H. Kay refers in the March 10 issue of *COUNTRY LIFE* as having been lost, still exists. It is close to Charfield, a village in Gloucestershire.—STANLEY MARLING, *Littleworth House, Ambley, Gloucestershire*.

CHARTERIS FERRY

SIR,—We much enjoyed A. T. Leung's recent article *Through the Fens*, but I should like to correct him in one particular.



THE GALLERY OF DOLLS' HEADS

See letter: An Australian Grotto-maker

been filled in, and Spencer Park stands on its site.

I have reason to believe the mill was on the Common before the road was made, to which it gave its name Windmill Road. The L.C.C. use it now as a tool-shed.—ALBERT R. NEAL, *Melbury, Pyrford Road, West Byfleet, Surrey*.

MARKET GARDENS 4,300 YEARS AGO

SIR,—When reading a book on archaeology the other day, I came across the following, which I thought might interest some of your readers, as it casts an interesting side-light on market gardening in the year 2340 B.C.

Khammurabi, the Amraphel of Genesis, who was king of Babylon about 2340 B.C., issued a code of laws, of which a copy was recently discovered. One of these laws contained the following:

If a man has given a field to a gardener to plant a garden and the gardener has planted the garden, four years he shall rear the garden,



THE WARRICKS AND THEIR HANDIWORK

See letter: An Australian Grotto-maker

"Charteris Ferry" Toll was not bought out by the County Council in 1939. Negotiations did take place but in the early 1920's, and were abortive.—KATHLEEN SHANKS, *The Grange, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire*.

A MEMORIAL HALL

SIR,—You may like to publish a photograph of the village hall at Kelmscott, Oxfordshire, built in 1934 to celebrate the centenary of William Morris. Now that our minds are turning to post-war reconstruction in the country, and a village hall for every place is suggested in the Scott Report, it is not too soon to be thinking of how these shall be built for both use and beauty.—M. W., *Hereford*.



KELMSCOTT VILLAGE HALL COMMEMORATING WILLIAM MORRIS

See letter: A Memorial Hall

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AFTER THE WAR

Small and medium-sized businesses in all branches of industry and trade must have every opportunity of contributing, by their enterprise and initiative, towards the nation's economic well-being after the war. They must be given full support in developing British trade at home or in overseas markets.

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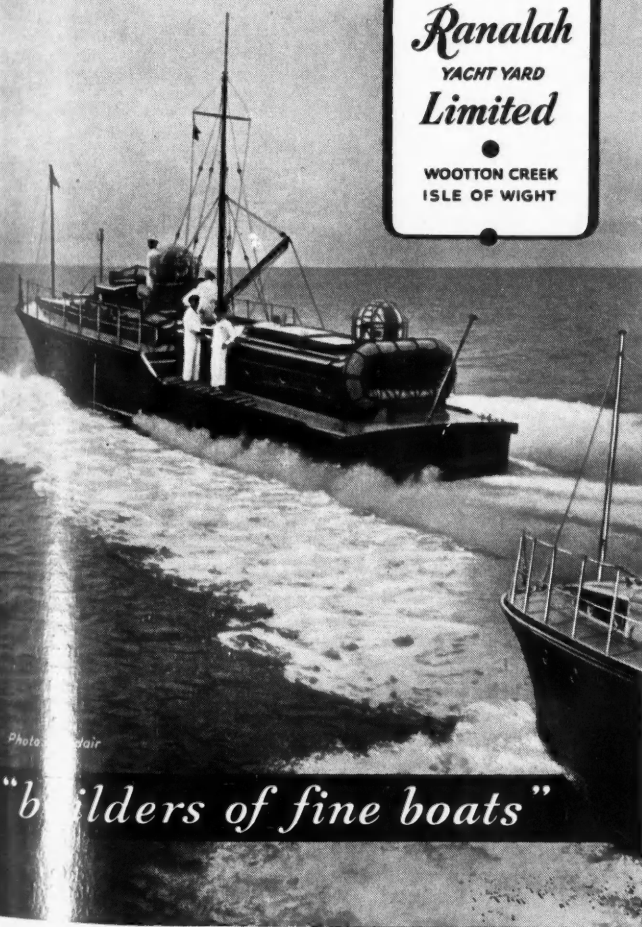


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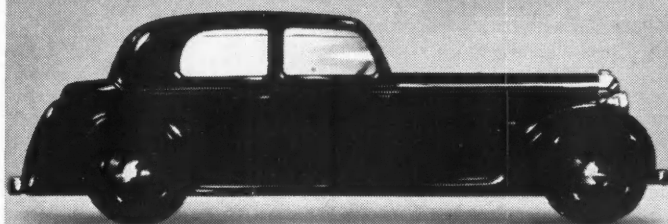
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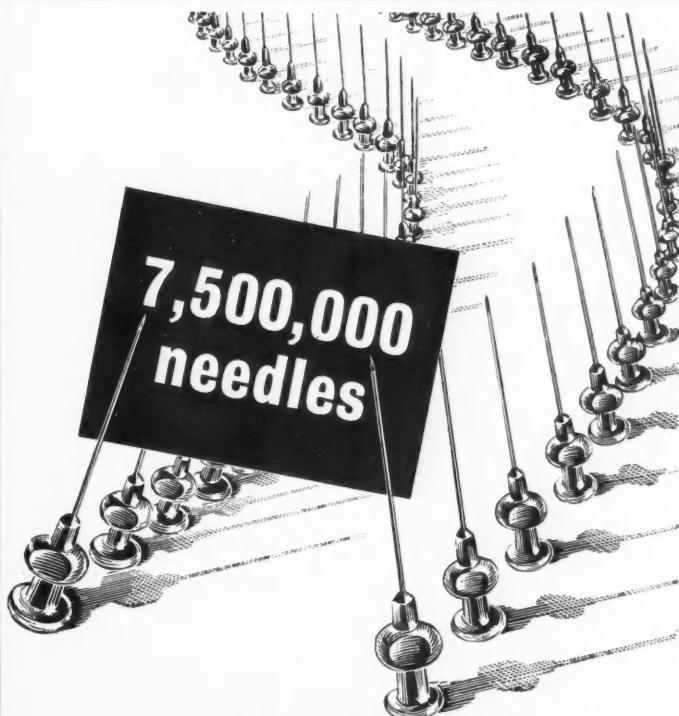
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FARMING NOTES

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND LAND FERTILITY

A WEALTH of farming wisdom reposes in the House of Lords. The ideas of some of their Lordships may be a little old-fashioned and traditional, but their instincts are sound and many Peers have a first-hand knowledge of farming. The Upper House is well qualified to debate such fundamental questions as the fertility of the soil and its maintenance in the face of an intensive cropping campaign required in war-time. Lord Bledisloe raised an interesting debate by asking the Government whether they are making provision for larger supplies of fertilisers or prescribing different methods of husbandry, to maintain what he called the "ebbing fertility" of our farm lands. He urged that we cannot satisfy our own post-war food requirements as well as the crying needs of the enemy-occupied countries unless we make good soil deficiencies, particularly humus and phosphate. He recalled that when he was an agricultural student at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester they were instructed that farm-yard manure was a complete fertiliser. The scientists have thought better of it since then and farmers have been perpetually reminded that farm-yard manure has an adequate content of nitrogen and potash but not of phosphates. So the wise farmer, even if he has a sufficiency of farm-yard manure, will always add phosphatic fertiliser in order to give his soil a complete dressing. Lord Bledisloe wants all possible steps to be taken to increase supplies of phosphatic fertilisers. Every farmer will agree.

HE added some detailed suggestions. First that a seeds crop, clover and ryegrass, should be sown in all white straw crops, including wheat, this coming spring, and, if it be not maintained as a ley, be ploughed up after corn harvest in order to augment both humus and natural nitrification. This practice of under-sowing corn crops with trefoil and ryegrass has spread widely in the chalk-land areas. It certainly helps to maintain organic fertility. Last summer I saw the fifth successive barley crop grown on quite thin land which had been refreshed in this way. In some of the years the farmer had run sheep over the stubbles, with the trefoil and ryegrass growing up, before he had ploughed. In other years he had just ploughed in the green stuff as a basis for a dressing of fertilisers the following spring when planting his barley. This is a useful practice, especially on large tracts of land where there is no fencing and no water supply for stock. Close folding sheep is hardly economical to-day and the under-sowing of the corn crops with trefoil and clover, which does not cost more than 10s. or 12s. an acre, seems to answer as well.

ANOTHER suggestion was that in the absence of farm-yard manure and stable manure, green manuring with mustard or lupins or vetches should be encouraged if not insisted upon. Alternatively, the sowing of lucerne as a continuing crop providing concentrated protein food for all kinds of livestock can play a valuable part. But lucerne is a cut-and-carry crop which involves labour. Stock do not take to it readily for grazing. Now, when Provence seed is not available and we have to use Grimm, lucerne is not such a certain crop as it was, even when the seed is inoculated with the right bacteria.

LORD ADDISON, who has experience as Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture as

well as being now chairman of the Buckinghamshire War Agricultural Executive Committee, declared that we had only yet begun to tap the unused fertility of our soil. The many thousands of acres of grass land which had been ploughed up demonstrated the possibilities of getting much more productive herbage by the use of the proper kinds of grasses and phosphates. He does not believe that we are draining away the fertility of our land as much as some people may think. There is a reservoir of fertility still unused that is almost incalculable, but we must have phosphates. Lord Addison speaks, of course with special knowledge of a grass-land county which was mainly devoted to grazing cattle and sheep. He sees the scope for increased livestock output through young pastures, and with the accumulation of years of organic fertility in the sod there is little risk as yet of the new arable in Buckinghamshire failing for lack of humus.

LORD PORTSMOUTH farms in Hampshire where there are many thousands of acres of thin soil. He views with alarm the danger of "desiccation" through the intensive cropping of the land while at the same time woodlands are being cut down. To stimulate their plough land to maximum production, Hampshire farmers have used fertilisers freely. Being short of potash they have got out of balance by the extra use of sulphate of ammonia. He made the surprising statement that an acre of cabbages can transpire every day three tons of water into the air from the soil. It is certainly true that the countryside is littered with unused straw ricks, and we ought to be able to find economical means of getting the straw back into the land. Let me suggest that the short-term ley provides one means. Before the ley is ploughed for further tillage cropping it can be heavily strawed and stock run over the land. They will tread in the straw and so get it incorporated into the soil without the laborious business of carting farm-yard manure. The nitrogen provided by the clover in the ley helps the decay of the straw. Results in the following crop are not, of course, as good as those obtained by applying a full dressing of farm-yard manure, but when labour is short we have to improvise in these ways.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, who speaks for the Government, could not agree that, taking Great Britain as a whole, fertility has been lost. In fact, large areas have been greatly improved by mechanical cultivation, drainage and liming. While there are districts and farms which have been heavily cropped during the last few years and much of the fertility stored up in grass land has been expended, farmers are now turning over to temporary leys. The area under temporary grass land has been increased during the last two years by 700,000 acres, and there will no doubt be a further increase this spring. As for increased supplies of phosphates, this depends on shipping and, a more difficult factor at the present moment, internal transport. Transport is an overriding factor to-day in the fertiliser position and also the feeding-stuffs position. To back up his view that the fertility of England as a whole has increased in recent years, the Duke of Norfolk reinforced the view recently taken in COUNTRY LIFE that the important point about an adequate organic content of the soil is that it renders more efficient the inorganic fertiliser that the up-to-date farmer uses. There is no conflict between the two.

CINCINNATI.

THE ESTATE MARKET

REQUISITIONED HOUSES:
THE OWNER'S POSITION

AN unobtrusive note in a good many particulars of properties for sale states that "the house is subject to requisition." The assurance that "possession will be obtainable after the war" affords but a qualified satisfaction, in view of what has happened to so large a number of requisitioned houses. There is in fact an undeniable risk about buying a house that is under requisition, namely, that it may be found to have suffered a great deal of damage to its particular attributes which no mere outlay of money can make good. Not always is the impairment due to war destruction, although instances of that are all too common. Adapting a house to the requirements of the Forces or to commercial or office purposes naturally involves a certain amount of alteration. Sometimes doors have to be taken away, or doorways cut in fresh places, plumbing and other work may be done, with more regard for the immediate object of the occupation than for the eventual re-use of the house as a private residence. The kitchen plan and appliances are radically altered, sometimes with no consideration for the fact that the safety of the house may be imperilled by the lighting of fires of a size and fierceness such as only Service cooks would dream of having.

PULLING OUT THE
PANELLING

APART from these and similar matters, it is still unhappily the fact that a vast amount of avoidable damage is being done to many an old and treasured mansion, by the tearing out of panelling, mantelpieces, old tiles, and so forth. Such damage is not always done at the time of requisitioning. If it were, the chances are that an owner or his representative would be on the spot in time to protest against it. In the case of an historic house that was requisitioned early in the war it is only lately that the gravest injury has been done to the fabric. The Chippendale girandoles, a quantity of priceless tiles of 17th-century or earlier make, many elegant fixtures, and some ornamental brickwork, have been torn out, and much of them smashed, and staircases and mantelpieces have been removed.

Without indicating the branch of the Service by which this mischief was perpetrated, it may be added that, as soon as the owner of the property earned of what was being done, urgent representations were made to Whitehall, and an architect was instructed to meet the owner's surveyor and arrange for the remaining panelling, ceilings, and fittings to be removed in a proper manner, and carefully stored. A new general warning has been circulated to those who may decide that interference with architectural features is unavoidable, if premises are to be made fully available for their war-time purposes. A change in the manner of occupation of a famous seat recently necessitated a new survey of its condition and a revised inventory of the valuable contents that were left on the premises. The owner's representative has just completed a detailed report, a task that took him and a skilled assistant more than three weeks.

OFFERS FOR REQUISITIONED
PROPERTY

After, considerably in excess of the best that had been made in requisitioned houses in 1939, for a large requisitioned house on the Hampshire coast has just been refused,

as their agent advises that "after the war the premises will have to be reinstated by the Government, and thereafter a yet higher price may be expected." There is a speculative element in dealing with requisitioned property which makes it attractive to some would-be buyers. It would seem that the fact of requisitioning need not be regarded as in itself any argument for parting with property. As in the case of war-damaged sites and premises there are various considerations, probably unknown to the ordinary layman, that make it advisable for owners to seek the best legal and technical advice before entering into any contract of sale. Some of the prospective purchasers have mastered all the ins-and-outs of the law and practice regulating the present and future handling of such property, and a vendor must take care to be equally well informed.

INSURANCES: A HINT TO
OWNERS

"WE are urged" (writes a householder) "to increase the premiums on fire insurances of furniture, and if, as some tenants (often without fully realising their liability) are, responsible for fire damage to the premises, then to increase the cover for that item as well." Indisputably it is advisable for every insured person to have a list of his furniture and other chattels, and this ought to include as much detail as possible about the time at which many of the things were bought, and a note of the age and character of antique or other specially valuable articles. It seems, despite the recurrence of raids, reasonable to assume that we are, at last, approaching the end of war damage, and that that is, or should be, adequately covered in the payments made pursuant to the War Damage levy.

The very moderate premium charged for chattel insurance under that head has tempted many insurers to go in for a larger cover than that provided under their ordinary fire insurance. But in the event of loss through war damage or an ordinary fire the insured person's figures in both categories are compared, and, accepting as a basis the higher estimate of value in one or the other policies, the insuring body, whether a company or the State, may argue that, to the extent of the difference, the insured is his own insurer for that sum, whatever it may be. The prudent course for insuring is to see that, allowing for the free cover of the first £300 under war damage, the payments of premiums for that and ordinary fire cover coincide. It might be suggested that the vast extension of the fire protection and prevention services in every part of the country reduces the risk of loss, but observation of the operations of some of the new firemen hardly supports this, for in two recent ordinary fires in broad daylight the huge volume of water that was pumped into the premises did more damage than the flames, which were only small and confined to one floor.

Chimneys, often badly designed and constructed, are a weak point, especially now that so many temporary tenants overlook the need for having them swept. It might be a good thing to stipulate in agreements that every chimney should be regularly swept at stated intervals. It is not surprising that the insurance offices have been unusually busy in the last few weeks, receiving proposals for new or extended "cover," both regarding war damage and normal risks. The special war-time policies for personal risks are also in renewed demand. **ARBITER.**

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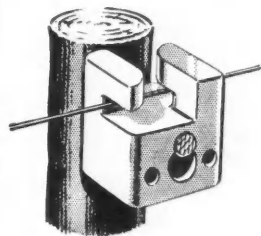
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have in your Home.

NEW BOOKS

GOD'S WAYS TO MAN

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

SIR HERBERT GRIERSON has contributed to Collins's "Britain in Pictures" series a volume *The English Bible* (4s. 6d.). He first deals with the various versions and printings, giving some account of the men who made them, right up to the Moffatt Bible and the New Testament in Basic English. He goes on then, in a chapter on *The Bible as Literature*, to consider "its influence on the diction and rhythm of our verse and prose." Finally, he deals with "The Word of God": that is, with the Bible as a source from which men have considered it right, and inevitable, to draw final conclusions, rejecting, in favour of the Word itself, any interpretation thereof by the Church and its Councils, Synods or what not.

MILTON TO RUSKIN

Within its necessarily narrow limits, it is a good book which has managed at least a peep at many of the manifold aspects of the matter. For myself, I found this last chapter, *The Word of God: Milton to Ruskin*, to be the most interesting of all. What, really, we see in it is the immense effect the Book has had on many great minds differing in outlook and in mental and spiritual calibre, each obsessed with his own view of man and his social and spiritual problems.

To Byron, concerning whom there is some interesting matter here, man was an "immedicable soul." "Man," he wrote, "is born *passionate* of body, but with an innate though secret tendency to the love of Good in his Mainspring of Mind. But God help us all! It is at present a sad jar of atoms!"

Evangelical Christianity, Sir Herbert Grierson writes, had got inside Byron, "so that he might rebel but could never ignore or entirely reject."

To Ruskin, the social problem became of greater and greater importance the older he grew, and his prose, impregnated with Biblical allusion and illustration, resonant with the reverberations of Biblical cadence, was directed more and more to drawing upon Biblical authority in support of his own social beliefs. To a nation which still, in theory at least, held the Bible to be the revealed Word of God, it should surely be enough to point out that the Book had small sympathy with social unrighteousness; but Ruskin was to discover that the theory of the matter was one thing and its application another. There was a public outcry which stopped the publication of *Unto This Last* in the Cornhill and of *Munera Pulveris* in Fraser's. "If to-day," says Sir Herbert Grierson, "we hear Ruskin's condemnation of a purely profiteering industry echoed

from every side, from Archbishops to the younger clergy, it is a compliment to Ruskin."

The author's examination of the Bible as "the Word of God" influencing the thoughts and actions of men deserved to be carried forward in a

paragraph showing the germination of Ruskin's teaching among those non-conformist working-men who so largely composed the early Labour Party. Wesley and Ruskin between them did much to give to this significant body of people a dynamic which is now largely evaporated.

And not only in that quarter has the evaporation been evident. The Churches everywhere are deeply concerned with the dwindling of their influence, and no one can look seriously at the world to-day without asking whether the research in which Sir Herbert Grierson has been engaged will not soon have little more than an antiquarian interest.

Consider such a book as *God's Innocence*, by Baron Erik Palmstierna (Andrew Dakers, 2s. 6d.). Baron Palmstierna, who was for many years the Swedish Minister in England, has taken upon himself Milton's old task: "to justify the ways of God to men." But he does not do it by saying: "Here is what the Book says, and you must accept that as final." Indeed, the Book, with its insistence on the intervention of God in human affairs, would be the last document to furnish support for Baron Palmstierna's views. For example, the Book leads us to believe that God is aware of everything to do with us—"every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." This author believes that "the serene purity at the core and mainspring of life" must remain untouched even by knowledge of evil. It is along these lines that he establishes "God's innocence." God is not responsible for man's condition because that condition is caused by evil, and evil is something of which God, by His very nature, cannot be aware. "Mankind's history is a dismal document, and we may ask if it fits our conception of a holy God to imagine him taking part in the sordid events which stand out as high marks of human adventures. Would it not mean a lowering of the divine heights to assume him in our midst cognisant of all the slaughter and polluting cruelty on earth? It would soil the purity we conceive in him were he to act in the drama of human history."

JUDGING OF MEN

Because of this line of approach, Baron Palmstierna rejects such a thesis as Alec R. Vidler's (*God's Judgment on Europe*) that "what is evil is dependent on His rule and within the compass of His purpose. Disasters that happen to individuals or to nations are not just a literary

or meaningless. Everything that happens in history is part of the process in which God's trial or judging of men is worked out."

No two views could be more different; and certainly Vidler's view that God, as it were, leaves evil lying about in the world to see if men will pick it up, seems to me repulsive. It is to put God on the level of an employer who scatters around marked shillings to catch out the office-boy.

It is easy to see the dilemma which the theologians face. There evil is, flagrant and flourishing. There it has been so long as the human story reaches in its backward sweep, and there it is likely to remain for as long as human intelligence need concern itself with it. After millennia of endeavour towards better things, after the great religions have been in free play with all the encouragement and support of secular power, there is no sign whatever that evil is less powerful in the world. Looking upon our contemporary spectacle of degradation and chaos, one wonders whether evil is not more powerful than ever.

EVIL IS SELF-EVIDENT

Evil, then, is so self-evident that you cannot leave it out of account. You must try to explain it somehow, and if you conceive of God as the creator of all things, it is difficult to see how you can exclude evil from the sphere of His creation. Hence St. Augustine's famous cry: "Either God cannot abolish evil or He will not. If He cannot, He is not omnipotent; if He will not, He is not good."

The line of apologists like Vidler and C. S. Lewis is that God uses evil things for His own good purposes. Alternatively, we should have to admit the existence of some other power, beyond the reach of God's operation, who is continually at war with God's purpose. The weakness of Baron Palmstierna's book is that he shirks this dilemma. He simply asserts that God knows nothing about evil, that it is no part of His purpose. We can overcome evil, he says, insofar as we bring about "an opening of inner gates for purifying streams of love to pour into the soul." But this does not answer the questions: What is evil? How came it into the world? Evil is powerfully present within the universe, and Baron Palmstierna calls God "the Creator and Upholder of the universe." Nevertheless, of this dreadful ingredient of the creation He has no knowledge. I find this unconvincing.

RELIGION A MEANS

These and other problems receive the attention of some representative modern minds in a book called *In Search of Faith* (Lindsay Drummond, 8s. 6d.). The most interesting, the most "challenging" as they say, of these papers, is Olaf Stapledon's called *The Great Certainty*.

What Mr. Stapledon asks, in effect, is whether all those propositions advanced in the Bible, all those things which men considered for so long to be necessary rules of life, are, in fact, necessary at all. To paraphrase his point of view in my own words (for which he is free to disclaim responsibility), I would put it like this: Religion is not an end in itself. It means; a means towards the living of a life not centred on self but, by the development of the finest in self, serving the good of all men. If I am achieving this without any profession of belief in this and that, what does it matter, so long as I am achieving it? If I have to walk a league and

can do it in my own common or garden boots, what is the point of cluttering this operation with all sorts of magical insistence, as that I can only walk the league if I believe that my boots come from the hide of a sacred cow?

THE GREAT GOD

Not only from this brief essay but also from much that he has written one must accept Mr. Stapledon as a far from materially-minded being. His rejection of much that man has accepted is not based on the certainty that the assumptions are too magnificent; he simply points out that they are assumptions. "I find it impossible to believe," he says, "that human intellect is developed enough to construct any true and significant statements about the universe as a whole or the fundamental nature of reality. It seems to me overwhelmingly improbable that even the greatest human minds . . . can have any ideas adequate to the formulation of such metaphysical propositions. And if they had such ideas, no human language would convey them." And thus Mr. Stapledon echoes Zophar the Naamathite who said to Job: "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is high as heaven; what canst thou do? Deeper than Sheol; what canst thou know?"

"Do we," Mr. Stapledon asks, "really need a faith about the fundamental nature of the universe?" For himself, he thinks not. Whatever the ultimate, unknowable nature of the universe may be, "the activity and development of conscious beings in respect of personality and community is the great intrinsic good." This constitutes what he calls "the great certainty" that is in itself enough to give life purpose and meaning. "The rightness of personality-in-community as a way of life is not open to doubt by anyone who has attentively experienced the activities of intelligence, love and creative action, and is not grossly perverted."

WITH DREADFUL JOY

Concerning the experience of religious people of "at-oneness with God," he does not dismiss this as illusory. "I accept the experience with agnostic piety." As to the problem of evil, here, too, is something which seems to him beyond the reach of human explanation. "The universe obviously contains both joy and sorrow, both ecstasy and agony, both love and hate, both righteousness and sin, both beatitude and damnation." In his own feeling of at-oneness with the universe, "I emotionally accept both its bright and its dark. . . . I feel that to make any demands whatever on the universe is impious. It is what it is, and I am a minute factor in it. And even if in its ultimate nature it is such as to blast all my longings and ideals, and the most developed and refined hopes of the human species, yet I cannot but accept it with joy, though dreadful joy."

That is another Biblical echo, from Job's reply to Zophar: "Though he slay me, yet will I wait for him." Perhaps in that word "wait" is the essence of Mr. Stapledon's attitude. Those who believe that in the Book all is said that can be said obviously have nothing to wait for; but it is possible that there is yet much.

On the problem of evil (if a personal footnote to all this may be forgiven) there is a strange and interesting comment in Zophar's words to Job: "He seeth iniquity also, even though he consider it not."



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SPRING SUITS



Navy Shetland tweed with a herring-bone weave for a suit that has an inlet belt and 18th-century paste buttons. Red and white duster-checked rayon, as matt as cotton, for the shirt. Digby Morton. Erik's felt boater with mask veil



White panama hat swathed with white ostrich. Otto Lucas. From Peter Robinson

PHOTOGRAPHS DENES



Chip straw concertina beret with tartan ribbons. Vavrkova

SUITS look narrower and plainer than ever this spring, but it is amazing how much variation is possible within the austerity regulations now that the designers have got into their stride. Materials are sleek and closely woven, hard-wearing like a man's, neat black and white flecked suitings, smooth Saxony tweeds in tone-on-tone herring-bone weaves or in two unostentatious colours that merge into one, baratheas, gabardines, serges, face cloth. Checks are in the minority, save for some considerably thicker homespun. The four-seamed skirt, straight as a column, is the favourite and a jacket that keeps long easy lines but has the waist subtly but emphatically defined. Revers are high and rounded or long with one link fastening them at the waist. Neat details underline the shape of the pockets. Colours are unobtrusive. Slate blues, mist blues, grey, both light and clerical, navy and black are the leaders. Browns are less in evidence than last spring, but make some pleasant herring-bone suits in medium-weight tweeds and, in the mushroom tones, jackets and dresses in line-checked suitings. Buttons and blouses, on the other hand, are exuberant, lively in colour, designed to catch the eye against the plain tubular silhouette of the tailor-made.

Strassner shows a charming suit, a smooth herring-bone in tweed in two slate blues, with

a beltless jacket and a narrow fringe edging the top of the two pockets and repeated on the shallow shoulder yoke. With this goes a pale blue blouse with a yoke in front cut in the shape of an S either side and a neat box pleat running down the centre of the back. Tubular afternoon suits are offset by fancy blouses. Black face cloth with a one-button fastening has a waistcoat effect to the skirt that is cut high in front and a black and white spot blouse with an upstanding ruffle at the throat. A navy grosgrain suit has a collarless, shortish jacket with arabesques of narrow white and navy braid on the pockets and on the shoulders, where they give the effect of epaulettes. This has a gay little blouse in white crêpe with a deep circular yoke edged with a fluted frill that gives the effect of a shoulder cape and a jabot that fills in the jacket opening. A tiny round mushroom hat, entirely covered with white violets, rested on top of the mannequin's "bang" of fair hair. These plain tailor-mades with fancy accessories make perfect wedding outfits.

Buttons are important, look almost startling on many of the plain clothes. Strassner has designed brown ones in the shape of a

Pekingese's head for a canary yellow cardigan jacket that is teamed with a russet brown freeze skirt. Large black oak leaves fasten a grey-suiting jacket and dress; white plastic doves in relief on navy discs dramatise a plain navy coat that has a 2-in. wide box-pleat running down the centre back. Jackets and coats alike are beltless, fitted snugly to the waistline by converging seams. Skirt lengths remain static and sleeves are short, really short, ending above the elbow and neither three-quarter nor seven-eighths length. The show concluded with a crêpe dinner dress, black patterned with pink bouquets, a graceful frock with a hemline bordered with pink and a heart décolletage outlined by a swathed pink scarf. The gored skirt moved beautifully, and has been especially designed for dancing. A summer print, white with a design of widely-spaced groups of black daisy

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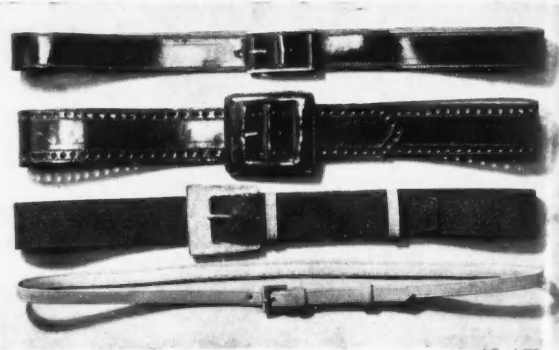


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(Left) Top to bottom: strong brown Cape gloves buttoning at the wrist; canary coloured peccary stitched black; half-and-half suede and kid band-stitched pull-ons. All from the White House. Jacquar's latest scarf is printed with the signs of the 8th American Army Air Force and the nicknames of their 'planes

(Right) Belts from top to bottom: Chestnut patent, royal blue punched patent, navy and pigskin, a leather as narrow as a bootlace in all colours. All belts from The White House



heads, had a similar flared skirt, short, but one that moved with a fluid movement that accented a tiny waist. It was shown with an immense black hat.

HATS for Easter are gay in the extreme and match the frivolous frilly blouses. They are worn straight on the head. Tiny white flower sailors with emerald or turquoise tulle veils are made to be worn on the back of the head, or forward, according to your coiffure and mood. Toques in massed tiny fuchsia-coloured blossoms or blue hyacinths have a

large rosebud on top in the manner of a Victorian bonnet. This gives becoming height. Sailors with wide mushroom brims and dented crowns in dark-coloured felts have veils that completely cover the face, either plain or dotted with chenille. Chip straws and crochet straws glint with cellophane and are tied with ribbons that stream out at the back over the hair. These have

wideish flat brims. Hats like coifs are being shown, but are difficult hats for many profiles. The boaters shown at Erik's with a mask veil that just rests on the brow or barely covers the eyes are most becoming. There is a white panama at Strassner's with a double brim which is an interesting hat. The under-brim is considerably narrower than the other, turns down all round and looks rather like a fuchsia flower. A pale grey felt for Easter has a double brim. It is oval-shaped, fairly large with a dented oval crown and a tulle veil, lace bordered, that hangs right over the face in front and streams out at the back.

large rosebud on top in the manner of a Victorian bonnet. This gives becoming height. Sailors with wide mushroom

Elegant black straws with round, flat brims have a beige ciré ribbon folded right over the brim in two places, or a stiff black and white striped ribbon used like wings across the crown in front.

For Easter weddings there are plain tubular suits and smart hats and blouses, in immense variety, corduroy topcoats, tailored coatcoats. Another style is the woollen dress with matching jacket of the "dress-maker" type. This is shown in pastel blues and pinks and makes a very pretty outfit. There is a charming one at Debenham and Freebody's that has saw edges to the front and revers of the jacket, and on the tops of the pockets. The dress underneath has similar saw edging on the turn-down collar and pockets. Woollen jumper suits at this house are given white piqué revers and white piqué belts. The V between the revers is filled in with a singlet like that worn by the sailors. This suit is extremely smart in nigger or navy, worn with a dark chip straw or white panama. Several periwinkle blue woollen frocks have basques in front, so that they look like suits, or swathed belts that cross over and fasten at the back. Some bodices button down the front with nuggets of gold metal; others have a band circling the throat with gathers below and invisible back fastening. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



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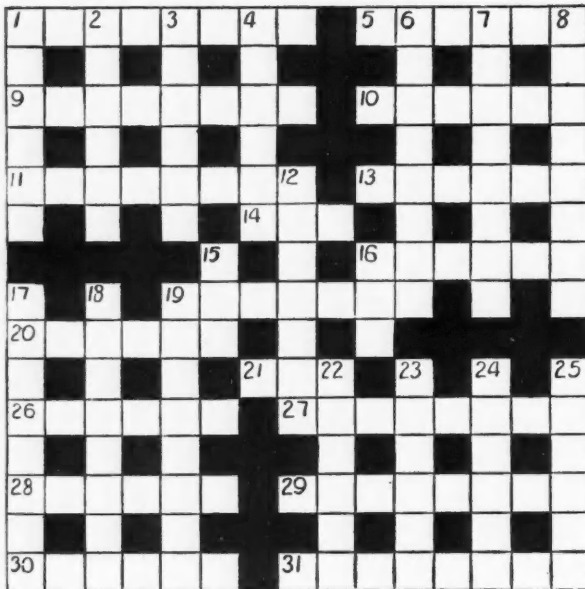
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CROSSWORD No. 739

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 739, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, March 30, 1944.

NOTE.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



Name

(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address

SOLUTION TO No. 738. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of March 17, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Ugly duckling; 8, Upper; 9, Imitation; 11, Strolled by; 12, Chin; 14, Inside; 15, Presides; 17, Not a sign; 19, Jump up; 22, Airy; 23, A silk purse; 25, Kneepiece; 26, Ingot; 27, Neurasthenia. DOWN.—1, Umpires; 2, Lordly dish; 3, Driver; 4, Climbers; 5, Leap; 6, Neighed; 7, Question mark; 10, None-so-pretty; 13, Assumption; 16, Agisters; 18, Terrene; 20, Phrygia; 21, Flieth; 24, Spur.

ACROSS.

1. Would half the clock's face mark this period of work? (4, 4)
5. Sounds a bit hoarse? It is indeed chest-y! (6)
9. Victoria ready for plucking, (4, 4)
10. and obviously in a condition to be eaten! (6)
11. Sunday Press watcher, maybe (8)
13. "I hate the dreadful — behind the little wood."—Tennyson (6)
14. Look backward, and let's be wed (3)
16. So blue? The garment may not be (6)
19. Pined (7)
20. Shows that even a little devil requires oxygen (6)
21. — and games? (3)
26. The skulker did (6)
27. Decidedly not Charon's craft! (8)
28. The soluble matter in the granules of starch (6)
29. Renounce (8)
30. Diarist interested in afforestation (6)
31. A red nose (anagr.) (8)

DOWN.

1. He likes a flutter and a bit of careless talk (6)
2. The meal seems to have no reference to present or future (6)
3. and here's its anagram! (6)
4. Handled roughly (6)
6. Columbus sailed out of it (3, 5)
7. Epithet for the unicorn (8)
8. A warbler (4, 4)
12. Promoting tranquillity (7)
15. Derrick when Dick's away (3)
16. "I'll go to — at noon," said Lear's fool (3)
17. John Stuart in a speed contest? The miller would not agree! (4, 4)
18. Playful (8)
19. No Quisling quality (8)
22. Nimrod is at least half as agile (6)
23. "Defend us from all — and danger of this night."—Third Collect (6)
24. Do I man the estate? (6)
25. Wait on (6)

The winner of Crossword No. 737 is

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